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THE CRITICAL spelling-book

AN INTRODUCTION TO Reading and Writing

[readily and correctly.

IN A MANNER

more commodious than any,

and more comprehenſive than all

the ſpelling-books that ever were publiſht.

DESIGND-FOR

a ſtandard of the language:

AND CONTRIVD

by a proper gradation of inſtructions,

diſpoſd in a pictureſque manner,

for the eaſy and expeditious attaining-to

a rational knowledge of it.

To write, and ſpeak correctly, gives a grace, and a favorable attention to what one has to ſay. And, ſince it is English, that an Engliſh gentleman will have conſtant uſe of; That is the language he ſhould chiefly cultivate; and wherein moſt care ſhould be taken to poliſh and perfect his ſtile.

LOCKE.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

THE

PREFACE.

IT may be expected that (1) an account be here given of the occaſion of this SPELLING-BOOK, (2) what was deſign'd by it, (3) what is performd in it, (4) and how it may be uſd to the beſt advantage—This I owe to the public, for whoſe uſe it was drawn-up; and more particularly, to thoſe worthy members of it (whether maſters, or miſtreſſes) who have the care of cultivating the firſt appearance of reaſon in children.— I ſhall take-notice, therefore,

I. *Of the great Difficulties, which maſters and miſtreſſes meet-with, in teaching children to read by the ſpelling-books now in-uſe.*

TEACHING *to Read* is a buſineſs of ſo much importance, and (at the ſame time) requires ſo much labor, ſkill, and attention, even with the beſt helps; that an attemt to facilitate the work, it is preſum'd, cannot fail of being acceptable to the public. Thoſe, who have undertaken this painful task, have long complaind of the many difficulties they are continualy meeting-with in teaching of children, whatever SPELLING-BOOK they have made-uſe-of to teach-by; finding themſelves under a neceſſity of conſtantly throwing-in obſervations of their own to the children under

under their care, to prevent the miſtakes they muſt otherwiſe be perpetually falling-into *a*.

II. *Of what has been attemted in the following work, in order to render this buſineſs more eaſy and uſeful.*

IN conſideration of the afore-ſaid difficulties, and with a view of remedying the evil; I have venturd to add one SPELLING-BOOK more to the multitudes we have been burthen'd with. Whether I have added to the encumbrance I complain-of, or pav'd a better way to the borders of good literature, thoſe, who are concernd in the education of children, will ſoon find by experience; and, in the mean time, may be prepar'd to judge by what I here offer them. They will be pleaſd, therefore, to obſerve that I have endeavord (1) to ſketch-out a plan of the deſign, ſuch as it ought to be, to anſwer the purpoſe to the beſt advantage;

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a The ill-contrivance of our ſpelling books is an evil much more conſiderable than, I believe, is generaly imagind. It is a very affecting thought (though little reflected on) that *children*, at the firſt dawn of reaſon, ſhould be diſcourag'd by being, hereby, perplext with unneceſſary difficulties; and that *dames* (many of them, in the decay of life, or diſtreſs of fortune) ſhould be further afflicted with the low labor of endleſly inculcating what cannot be learnt but with the utmoſt difficulty; and, at the ſame time, be loaded (perhaps) with the reproaches of parents, for the ſlow proficiency of their children.—Nay, even maſters of a little higher claſs (though a great deal of their trouble is taken-off by theſe good women) are apt to be unreaſonably ſevere in their cenſure of them, and even to hold them in contemt; perhaps only for uſing one, or not uſing ſuch another ſpelling-book: when, in effect, ſhe, that teaches, has greater cauſe of complaint againſt him that writes: ſince, whatever book ſhe makes-uſe-of, ſhe is (every now and then) oblig'd to correct it by her own obſervations.

advantage; (2) and to ſhow that I have executed the whole agreably thereto.—Nor, will it, I hope, be taken amiſs (3) if, to apologize for the publication of this performance, I attemt to make-it-appear that we are yet unprovided of a good-one: after which I ſhall beg leave (4) to add a few particulars, in recommendation of what I have labord with much pains, to make as uſeful as I could; (5) and to ſuggeſt a few hints, which I apprehend may be of ſervice, as to the manner of uſing it.

III. *Of the nature of the Plan, upon which this work has been formd.*

SPELLING-BOOKS (to anſwer the end, which they are deſignd-for) ſhould be modeld on two principles, and diſtinguiſht into two parts. —The former part, *for initiating*, ſhould be as plain and eaſy as poſſible: and therefore (1) it ought to contain only ſuch words as are ſounded according to the powers of the letters eſtabliſht in the alphabet, and ſyllable-pages *b*; which I beg

b To make liſts of words of various ſounds with the ſame letters, many of which ſounds differ greatly from thoſe fixt in the alphabet, and ſyllable-pages; and that too for the uſe of beginers (as is the cuſtom of all our orthographers) hasſomething in it ſo exceedingly abſurd, that one would have thought the embaraſment of ſuch a method, ſo vexatious to teachers, would long-ago have put ſome of them upon ſmoothing the path, by caſting-out all thoſe ſtumbling blocks.—But ſo it is, you ſhall ſtill find ſuch words as theſe in their firſt liſts: *leaf*, *heart*, *bead*, *hear*, *leap*, *ſheath*, *ſheathe*, &c. Theſe the child, duly prepar'd by ſuitable inſtructions at firſt ſetting out, will pronounce (all of them) alike. To ſet-him-to rights, therefore, the maſter muſt tell him (and repeat it as often as he forgets) that though *ea* in

beg leave to call the primer-powers; and (2) words of more-than-one-ſyllable ſhould be ſorted according to, or (at leaſt) markt with, the accent. *c*--The ſecond part *for training-up* to the difficulties and accuracies of the art, ſhould conſiſt of ſuch words as are ſounded differently from the fixt powers of the letters, as laid down in the alphabet, and ſyllable-pages. And theſe ſhould be diſtinguiſht into two liſts (1) ſuch, whoſe ſound may be ſettled by one ſingle rule or obſervation *d*; and (2) ſuch as require more than one rule or direction, to aſcertain their ſound: which I conceive may beſt be learnt and rememberd, by being thrown into ſhort familiar

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ea in *leaf* is the common ſound of that diphthong; yet, in *heart*, it ſounds like *a*; in *head*, like *e*; &c. which is much the ſame as if he ſhould tell him (and inculcate it alſo) one minute, that the paper (his book is printed upon) is white; and, the next minute, that it is red; the minute after, that it is green; and then yellow, and blue, &c.—The right reaſoning of children is ſurpriſing: and, when the book, that ſhould help them, only perplexes; what progreſs can be expected? It puts them out of all heart, to be obligd to go-on againſt common-ſenſe, and to charge their memories with inconſiſtencies.

c *Mr Owen*, and *Mr Markham*, have (indeed) accented the polyſyllables; and *Others of our late writers* have ſorted them into liſts, according to the accent: but all of them having neglected to ſort the ſounds, a child (notwithſtanding this regulation) muſt ſtill be under uncertainties, and always (as well as his maſter) diſſatisfied.

d Thus (for a ſpecimen how to remedy the above mentiond reigning fault of all ſpelling-books)—The ſound of *ea* being ſuppos'd to be as in *leaf* (1) The liſt of words of the ſame ſound (and of no other) ought to be in the former part of the ſpelling book; that neither dames, nor their children may have any doubt, or rub, or puzzle, to encreaſe their drudgery (2) And, in the latter part of the book, all the differences of the ſound of each letter may be exhibited in different liſts, with the explanative letters at the head of them, to the following effect: *ea* ſounds like (*a*) in *heart*, &c. (*e*) in *head*, &c. (*ee*) in *hear*, &c.

familiar ſentences, ſuch as may beſt lead to the ſenſe and ſound of them *(e)*.

IV. *Of the execution of the afore-ſaid deſign: How performd by Me; How neglected by Others.*

THAT I have executed the whole, agreeable to this plan, will I hope abundantly appear from the peruſal of the work. And, if So: I believe, I may venture, without offence, to declare that this SPELLING-BOOK *is* (what I have endeavord to make it) *incomparably better than any that have yet been offer'd to the nation:* eſpecialy, as I have added (in order to render it more complete) an appendix of certain particulars of great uſe to the gaining a better knowledge of the art; and geting a ſtep forward into rational grammar.

That

(e) Some, in this caſe, for the readier reading of ſuch irregularly pronounc'd words, have expreſt them in oppoſit columns, by other letters, which, according to the firſt eſtabliſht powers of them anſwer to the ſound of ſuch words. Thus, againſt *daughter*, *draught*, they give us *daw-ter* (or dat-ter) *draft*.—But, as that expedient will not always anſwer preciſely (as in *daughter* &c.) and is attended with the inconvenience of perplexing the mind about the ſpelling of the word, the intention being chiefly engagd on the explicative, which is the wrong, ſpelling: it would ſeem much better, as I hinted before, to lead, more directly, to the pronunciation of them, by forming them into ſhort phraſes or ſentences; that may, more agreeably, amuſe the child; and draw him alſo into a better acquaintance with the ſenſe of the word. Thus we might teach to pronounce the aforementiond words, as follows: 'Is it a ſon, or a 'daughter? Drink a *draught* of water.' And, in this manner, the liſts of words of like ſound, and different ſpelling &c. might alſo be made more intelligible, pleaſant, and inſtructive, thus: 'Now, you may *read* the book. Don't break the bruiſed *reed*. Mr *Reid* told me ſo...Yeſterday we *read* the news. Is it white, or *red*?'

That Others have fallen-ſhort of the advantages, which would have reſulted from a due regard to ſuch ſentiments as I have ſuggeſted; and that the former methods of leading children into an acquaintance with words, have all along been, and ſtill are extremely inconvenient; will (I perſuade myſelf) ſufficiently appear to the unprejudic'd, from the following animadverſions on the performances of ſome of the lateſt, and moſt generaly-receivd writers on this ſubject.

1. Mr DYCHE (in his Guide to the engliſh tongue) has given us, in his firſt liſt of diſſyllables, (p. 17.) 140 words; in the firſt page of which 17 only are to be pronouncd according to the rules before laid-down by him for the ſound of ſyllables: and, therefore a child (and even a miſtreſs, ſometimes) muſt be at a loſs about 123 of them: eſpecialy as, for aſcertaining the true pronunciation of them, regard muſt be had to (at leaſt) 12 or 13 exceptions: ſo that, abating the accent, and the diviſion into ſyllables, a child might as well begin the art of reading with his bible.

2. Mr DILWORTH (in his New guide to the engliſh tongue) though he warmly complains that none of his predeceſſors had provided gradual paces for their ſcholars to aſcend by; has little more than copied Mr Dyche, whoſe tables he has greatly curtail'd.—The vaſt difference, which he piques himſelf upon, is, that he has reduc'd the *monoſyllables* into ſuch an order, that beginers may proceed ſtep by ſtep; he having firſt collected only words of two letters;

then

then words of three letters; after that, words of four letters, *&c.* Thus (to give an idea of this fancied improvement) the rhyme-*ank*, according to Mr Dyche (p. 7.) ſtands thus: *bank hank lank rank ſank tank: blank crank drank flank frank plank twank: ſhrank.* Of theſe words, thoſe, which Mr Dilworth has been pleas'd to give us, are diſpos'd thus: *bank lank rank:* and 9 pages further (without the leaſt benefit from any thing interpos'd to facilitate the pronunciation of them) *blank flank frank prank ſhank thank (f)*; dropping 10 in 20 of one ſingle rhyme. Now it is apparent that the order of both is the ſame; and that the leſſons in Dyche might be laid out (were there any advantage in it *g*) juſt as they are in Dilworth; without deſtroying the greater advantage of having the whole rhyme all-together.—Through the reſt, he does not ſo much as pretend to have made any improvements: only, I find, he divides the penacute *diſſyllables*, with an air of greater diſtinction, into two tables: the title of the former of which is 'Words, whoſe ſpelling and pronuncia-'tion are nearly the ſame;' of the latter 'Words, whoſe ſpelling and pronunciation are different:' titles which directly declare (and 'tis ſtrange the author

(*f*) And this diviſion of the ſame rhyme muſt ſometimes be thrown into more diſtances. For example *at* (p 3.) *bat cat fat hat mat rat* (p. 4) *brat chat gnat flat that* (p. 9) *ſprat* (p 15.)

(*g*) *Were there any advantage in it*, I ſay; becauſe there is, I think, no reaſon to doubt but that a child, when he is maſter of the rhyme (*-ank*) will go through all the varieties of the conſonants (*b, bl, ſhr, &c.* with more eaſe, and to better purpoſe, than when divided to the diſtance of ſeveral pages.

author was not aware of it) that the learner is left under an abſolute uncertainty about the ſound of the words in both of them; at the ſame time that there are no hints to aſcertain the ſound of any of them. A dreadful ſlavery, for both teacher and learner, to enter upon! where the one muſt inculcate with endleſs trouble, what the other (amidſt the perplext varieties) muſt frequently forget, and (for a long time) be greatly at a loſs about: the difficulty ſtill encreaſing with the ſyllables in his following liſts; in which he has made leſs proviſion for preventing the miſtakes that muſt ariſe from the greater variety of differences between the ſpelling and the pronunciation. Leſs, I ſay; becauſe, in the monoſyllables, he has, as he tells us (pref. p. 7.) admoniſht the learner (by a parentheſis) of thoſe words, 'which, agree with orthography, 'but differ in ſound.' *e. g. bone hone tone (dŏne) (gŏne) (nŏne)* and that ſometimes even to an almoſt imperceptible delicacy: as in *dull gull hull (bull full pull.)* The reader will, in one of theſe examples, obſerve a double admonition; that of quantity, and parentheſis: but a child will find no help from either of them, neither by way of remark at the place, nor by any preceding inſtructions.

3. Mr Dixon (in his Engliſh inſtructor) beſides his being guilty of the errors abovementiond, that run through the generality of orthographers, is ſo very ſparing of the introductory preliminaries to reading, that his liſt of ſyllables, and monoſyllables (together) amount to little more than

than half a page; and in the arrangement of the latter, there are ſome diverſities of ſound, where the ſpelling is the ſame [all call fall *ſhall* ....*are* care ſhare ſpare...batch *catch* hatch match] ſo that the confuſion, which this miſmanagement creates, begins ſooner than in the reſt of his brethren, and is the more unpardonable, as he has given fewer directions to prevent miſtakes.

4. Mr KIRKBY (in his Guide to the engliſh tongue) is ſo far from having ſuited his inſtructions to the capacities of children (for whoſe uſe he ſeems hardly to have deſignd them) that even ſcholars will find themſelves too much perplext and bewilder'd in a multitude of mazes, to make any great advantage of his guidance.

5. Mr NEWBERY's *Agent* (in his Circle of the ſciences) though he propoſes to lead-on children by progreſſive ſteps, is ſo far from having kept-up to his deſign; that he ſeems to have had leſs regard to it than moſt of our compilers of SPELLING-BOOKS: for, he gives but an imperfect liſt of ſyllables; and even That is of little uſe to direct in the pronunciation of his tables of words. Thus, in his firſt liſt of diſſyllbles (p. 83.) conſiſting of 40 words, there are but two that can be read on his own principles: and, in that of the polyſyllables (p. 91.) hardly one.

6. Mr PALAIRET (in his New engliſh SPELLING-BOOK, compoſd for the uſe of their royal highneſſes) with all the faults of the afore-mentiond, is more ſuperficial than any of them.

7. Mr PARDON (in his Spelling new-modeld) having

having given no liſt of ſyllables at all, to ſettle any certain ſounds, by way of preparation for the reading his tables of words (whence endleſs variations, and uncertainties) is ſtill more embaraſſing, and uſeleſs; in as much as, to the afore-mentiond reigning fault he has, in his tables, added another unaccountable one, the neglect of the accent; having thrown-together, without any regard but to the number of the ſyllables, and the order of the alphabet (which laſt is a matter of little, or no conſequence) all ſorts of words without any intimation of the difference either of the ſound of the ſyllable, or of the accent of the words. So that, in the courſe of three words ſucceſſive (beſide other difficulties) you have often two or three changes of accent [as *abſceſs abſcond*, *abſence* (p. 34.) *factiouſneſs*, *fallacious*, *falſifying* (p. 129.) the difference of which muſt be inculcated with infinite repetitions; and (notwithſtanding the greateſt pains-taking) to little purpoſe.

V. *Of the method of fixing a Standard of the language, in order to prevent its future corruption.*

BY way of apology for the high pretenſe of making this book a *ſtandard*, and to account for ſome peculiarities, with the reaſons of which it may be of uſe to the reader to be acquainted; I beg leave to add, that,

1. *As to Spelling*, *Accent*, *Pronunciation*, *&c.* where the point is Uncertain, and authors are di-

divided; I have given the preference to what, upon the whole, had the moſt to be ſaid for it: more particularly.—In *Spelling* I have diſcarded all the varieties, which ſome have affected even to plead for; in order to eſtabliſh what appeard to be the beſt: which, I will venture to ſay, is that, which comes neareſt to the ſound, and to the original. I am, however, to declare that I am far from being peremtory in any of my deciſions; well knowing that even academies, inſtituted on purpoſe for the improvement of their languages, have often faild of pleaſing the critics. Such objections, therefore, as may offer themſelves to the curious againſt any thing I have determind, they will be pleas'd to communicate to the editor (*h*). *The*

(*h*) This, as things ſtand, ſeems to be the only way of working up a deſign of this nature to the higheſt perfection it is capable of.—An academy, or inſtitution for this purpoſe, for aught I find from the higher powers, is what we have little reaſon to expect; how much ſoever it may have been deſird, and wanted (V. Addiſ. ſpec. n. 135.) though 'tis well known that Lewis the 14th of France, however infamous, as a prince, will be dear to the lateſt poſterity, as a patron of learning.——And yet, ſuch an inſtitution might not anſwer the end. The ceremony and form which reigns in ſuch aſſemblies, with the jealouſies and diſputes which ariſe in them from different ſyſtems and ways of thinking, have been found to defeat, in great meaſure, the intention of them; ſo that their works have gone heavily on, and with great interruption; and, after all, have balkt the public expectation.——So that the only method, adapted to the temper of the Engliſh, who love to purſue their ſpeculations more at liberty, as well as with leſs parade, ſeems to be that of voluntary or occaſional communications; where public ſpirited perſons at their leiſure, and agreeably to their taſte, furniſh intelligences to the undertakers of uſeful deſigns.——A plan is here formd; and a great number of materials digeſted in ſuch manner as to be conſulted with eaſe. The main difficulty, therefore, is over; and now, that every thing appears in its proper diſpoſition; the author himſelf will be much better able, than it was poſſible for him

in

Accent, it is obſervable, has of late years more than formerly) been carried-backward, in order to expedite the pronunciation of the word: for which reaſon, in ſubmiſſion to cuſtom, I have authoriz'd *advértiſement*, rather than *advertíſement*, &c. though the latter is far from being obſolete. In fixing therefore the accent, as well as in—*The Pronunciation* of words, about which there is any doubt or difficulty, the reader will be pleaſd to obſerve that I have formd my rules upon what I conceive to be the moſt common way of pronouncing them among the better ſort of people at London. Though, even among them, we find not only a difference in ſome inſtances, in which it is hard to ſay which is preferable *(i)*, but alſo corruptions, which one may venture to declare inexcuſable *(k)*. Notwithſtanding theſe uncertainties in many caſes, I have (as the nature of the work requir'd

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n the firſt rough draught, to diſcover not only ſome blemiſhes in the ſymmetry of the whole; but alſo variety of faults in the ſeveral parts, which could not be well guarded-againſt, while the work was forming out of a chaos of numberleſs particulars, that were to be diſtributed by a great variety of references. ——it is therefore to be hop'd, as it is greatly deſird, that the curious and beneficent will have ſo much regard to the growing generation, and even to diſtant poſterity, as to contribute their endeavors to ſmooth a ſhort way to learning, and to erect a durable monument of the language, now it ſeems to be arrivd at its acmé, in the reign of king George II. The reader will pardon me, if I take-upon-me to ſay that I look upon this as a debt to me, and to the public, from all the learned that have not their hands full of more important buſineſs.

(*i*) For example, *academy*, *advertiſement*, *hungary*, *old*, *whore*, &c.

(*k*) For example, *buſhop*, *kiver*, *ſcrouge*, *ſquench*, *ſqueege*, *yerb*, *yuern*, &c. for *biſhop*, *cover*, *crowd*, *quench*, *ſqueeze*, *herb*, *yours*, &c.

quir'd I ſhould) taken-upon-me to fix, what ſeemd to be beſt, as a ſtandard: but ſhall be glad to be better informd, in any particulars, by ſuch as have had more opportunities of knowing what is polite or courtly, or moſt generally prevailing. Any ſuch intelligence will be gratefuly acknowleg'd; and the emendations thereby procur'd, with the reaſons for the alterations, inſerted in the next edition.

2. *As to the Preferables* in ſpelling, which I preſume will be moſt controverted; I have (principally) founded my peculiarities on a conſideration very reaſonable in it-ſelf, and much to the credit of our language; *viz.* the giving a quick birth to our conceptions, or the ſaving of time and breath in the uttering of our thoughts. This, Mr *Addiſon* (ſpectat. n. 135.) conſiderd as ſo great an excellence in our language, that, on account thereof, he is pleas'd to ſay, he eſteemd it a peculiar bleſſing that he was born an engliſhman. To verify this obſervation, he takes notice that we abound in monoſyllables, which gives us an opportunity of delivering our thoughts in few ſounds; and that, where they are not monoſyllables, we often make them ſo, as much as lies in our power (1) either by the rapidity of pronunciation, as in *órator*, &c. from *orátor*; (2) or by apoſtrophations, as *drown'd*, &c. for *drowned*; (3) or by abbreviations, as *drowns*, &c. for *drowneth*.—All theſe alterations, therefore, on his own principles, one would have thought he ſhould have approvd-of: but, it ſeems, he lookt upon them

as liberties that tend to the ſpoiling of the language; inſomuch as (1) by the firſt, we loſe the grave and ſolemn air of the latin, (2) by the ſecond, we turn a tenth part of our ſmootheſt words into ſo many cluſters of conſonants; and (3) by the third, we multiply a letter (s) which was before too frequent in the engliſh tongue; and add to that hiſſing in our language, which is ſo much taken-notice-of by foreigners.—— However, though I revere the authority of that excellent critic, and am captivated with the beautiful manner of his reaſoning; I cannot help thinking (notwithſtanding what he has ſaid) and I believe I may appeal to every unprejudic'd ear, that (1) *órator* is more ſpiritful and ſtriking than *orátor* (2) *drown'd*, more ſtrong and ſonorous than *drowned* (3) and *drowns*, more ſoft and eaſy than *drowneth*: and, conſequently, that theſe modern innovations, in all like caſes, are to be lookt upon as improvements, rather than blemiſhes: ſince, beſides the diſpatch in the conveyance of our thoughts, they have ſuperior beauties in other reſpects alſo.

VI. *Of ſeveral Peculiarities, deſigned for the improvement of the art; with the reaſons thereof.*

AS to the liberty I have taken, in ſeveral particulars, of differing from other writers on this ſubject; it behoves me to hint the reaſons thereof: and therefore I obſerve,

1. *With regard to ſeveral of the Terms* I have made-

made-uſe-of, which are new, and therefore may ſeem uncouth; ſuch as *teſſaraſyllables*, *quarta-cutes*, *&c.* the critics, I hope, will pardon me; if they ſhall find that they are analogicaly formd, and properly explaind; that they are uſeful titles of different claſſes of words; and that children may eaſily be brought to uſe them for that purpoſe, as readily and familiarly as they learn to diſtinguiſh a conſonant from a vowel, or a vowel from a diphthong.

2. *The Diviſion of Syllables* is a point, which grammarians have labord with much oſtentation of learning; having given multitudes of rules and exceptions, ſyzygies, double accents, and I know not what apparatus, to aſcertain the thing: but, as every body, that has learnt to read, muſt know that they neither did (nor indeed could) attend to theſe niceties in learning; nor ever reapt any benefit from them afterwards; I have ventured to drop them; and have divided the ſyllables for the uſe of learners (for whoſe uſe alone it is that they are divided at all) in ſuch manner as might beſt direct to the proper ſounds. For example, *aſpect*; though the compoſition of the word (from the latin ad, & ſpicere) and ſyzygie (viz. *ſp*, which may begin a word, and therefore is to begin a ſyllable) require it, according to the common rules of orthography, to be divided thus, *a-ſpect*; I have made bold (in regard to the end for which the diviſion is made) to write it *aſ-pect*.—Thus Mr Dyche's darling double accent, after the vowel [*a"-ſpect*] borrowd by

Mr Dilworth, and others, without acknowlegement; and Mr Brown's mark of ſhort quantity, over the vowel [*Aſpect*] appear to be no better than unneceſſary appendages, not to ſay difficiles nugae.

3. *For the more commodious Diviſion of Leſſons, and the readier Reference to the begining of any*, when ſeveral children are directed to read together; I have numberd the lines in every page of the tables that are divided into columns, as alſo the breaks of thoſe that are divided into paragraphs, which may paſs for verſes. So that it will be eaſy to turn to any particular, which one ſhall be referd-to, by ſaying (for inſtance) pag. 2. col. 3. lin. 4. or pag. 90. ver. 45. *&c.*

4. *Specimens of Leſſons*, a thing ſo uſual in ſpelling-books, that I queſtion whether there be any without ſome, will, for that very reaſon (I ſuppoſe) be expected here alſo: the rather, as theſe are, by ſome, preferd to the tables: but, as I have not given any with the ſyllables divided, I am to inform the reader, that, for fear of ſwelling the work with matters that have no relation to the perfection of the art, I have left-out every thing of that nature: (1) partly, becauſe there is, in ſeveral parts of it, variety enough to practiſe-upon, with greater propriety, and to more advantage, for learners of every ſort, from the firſt beginer to the higheſt proficient; (2) and, partly, becauſe there are a great many books of that kind, out of which the maſter, who ſhall find it convenient,

nient, may chooſe what he judges will be moſt uſeful or entertaining.—One of the moſt convenient for beginers (1) in proſe, is (perhaps) that of *Mr Weald* (in his Reading made eaſy) who has furniſht us with a pretty large collection of verſes out of the pſalms and new teſtament, in two parts: the former, containing words of one ſyllable only, the latter, having no words above two ſyllables: (2) and in poetry, the divine ſongs of *Dr Watts*; which, by frequent practiſe upon them, they will inſenſibly get-by-heart; and ſo, be poſſeſt, betimes, of a treaſure of good thoughts, beautifully expreſt, and ſuited to their capacities.

5. *Liſts of Proper names* I have, for the ſame reaſon, alſo, omited: and the rather, as the pronunciation of them (except ſuch common ones as I have taken-notice-of) is, for the moſt part, agreeable to the ſpelling; and will become eaſy to children, without the puzzle of a ſeries of unmeaning ſounds, long enough before they can have the leaſt occaſion to read them.

6. *In regard to the Unlearned*, who are apt to think that their children cannot be taught to ſpell without learning latin; I will venture to add, that, by due attention to this ſyſtem, a perſon of ordinary capacity, at any age, may be enabled to ſpell with accuracy, in one year, much better than the generality of trades-folks do, that have ſpent 5 or 6 years at the latin ſchool, in hopes of making an adventage of what ſeldom ſtands them in any ſtead at all.

VII. *Of the manner of uſing this* SPELLING-BOOK, *and the conduct of children in this ſtage of their learning.*

FOR the manner of uſing this SPELLING-BOOK I ſhall, here, give directions only in general *(m)*; leaving particulars to their proper places; and the accommodating of every branch to the maſter's diſcretion.—Firſt then,

1. *To initiate*; inſtructors may be pleaſd to carry-on their children by gentle degrees proportiond to their abilities; pronouncing to them a certain portion, till they can imitate the ſound *(n)*: and inculcating it, till it grows familiar (*o*]. —*The leſſons*, at firſt, ſhould, for ſome time, be very

(*m*) And I will venture to add, that, by the helps I have here provided, and the conduct I ſhall recommend, maſters of good underſtanding may do wonders in forwarding their ſcholars. At the ſame time, I am ſenſible that the beſt means in the world may miſcarry in the hands of a bungler. For, though ſome may make a difficulty of cuting glaſs with a diamond: any glaſier can ſhow that it is not the fault of the tool; but the unskilfulneſs of the perſon that uſes it.

(*n*) Nor will this be ſufficient: every leſſon muſt be repeated, from the begining, from time to time; till the child can run it all over, without heſitation, or miſtake. So, every ſucceeding leſſon will grow eaſier and eaſier: and the ſlower he advances in this manner; the ſurer will be the foundation, and the quicker his progreſs, in the iſſue.

(*o*) *The teaching of children to know the letters*, which is the firſt ſtep to be taken, is, perhaps, too often deferd longer than is neceſſary. The tenderneſs of parents generaly prevents them from ſending their children to ſchool ſo ſoon as they have a capacity for learning. The fear of accidents, or the ſeverity of a maſter, confirms them in this reſolution: ſo that two or three years are commonly loſt, before a child begins to learn to read.——To remedy this inconvenience, expedients have been thought-of, by which parents, or nurſes, and even brothers or ſiſters, may entice little ones to play themſelves into an acquaintance with the names and figures of the letters. The great

very ſhort; juſt to let-in a little light, without being irkſome: a thing carefully to be guarded againſt, for fear of oppreſſing, or alienating their minds, at their firſt ſetting out in a cariere of ſo much moment.—*The intervals* of reſpite from reading ſhould be filled-up, during the time

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great *Mr Locke* (on education § 150.) recommends an ivory-ball, made like that of the royal-oak lottery with 26 ſides. Upon ſeveral of theſe ſides paſte an A; on others B: and, when the child is perfect in them, then add another; and ſo on, till, each ſide having a letter, there be on it the whole alphabet. With this let others play before him, it being as good a ſort of play, to lay a ſtake who ſhall throw an A or a B; as who, upon dice, ſhall throw 6, or 7. This being a play amongſt you, tempt him not to it, leſt you make it buſineſs. He ſhould not think it is any thing but a play of older people: and there is no doubt, but he will take to it of himſelf. And, that he may have the more reaſon to think it a play which he is ſometimes, in favor, admited to: when the play is done, the ball ſhould be laid-up ſafe out of his reach; that ſo it may not, by his having it in his keeping at any time, grow ſtale to him.

The next ſtep, which is *teaching to ſpell*, children may alſo be be trayd-into in like manner. On the ſix ſides of a die paſte the 6 vowels; and on the ſides of three other dice, the conſonants: and make it a play, that he ſhall win, who, at one caſt, throws moſt words upon the four dice.

When, by theſe gentle inſinuating ways, *he begins to be able to Read*: ſome eaſy pleaſant book, ſuited to his capacity, ſhould be put into his hands; wherein the entertainment, which he finds, may draw-him-on, and reward his pains in reading. For this purpoſe he may have Æſop's fables; which, being ſtories that are apt to delight and entertain children, will alſo afford uſeful reflections to him, when a man: If his Æſop has pictures in it, it will entertain him much better; and encourage him to read, when it carries the encreaſe of knowlege with it: for, ſuch viſible objects children hear talkt of in vain, and without any ſatisfaction, whilſt they have no ideas of them: thoſe ideas being not to be had from ſounds; but from the things themſelves, or their pictures: and, therefore it would be convenient, as ſoon as he begins to ſpell, to get him a variety of pictures with the printed names to them; which, at the ſame time, will invite him to read, and afford him matter of enquiry and knowlege.

time appointed for buſineſs, with a variety of engagements; to prevent their ſinking into a ſtupid liſtneſneſs, or ſtriking out into vain reveries: either of which will turn to ill habits, very pernicious to ſtudy, and very difficult to be cur'd. (1) One of the beſt engagements, for this purpoſe, that I know of, is the uſe of the pen (*p*); which children may, very early, and in a very little time, be taught to handle, to good purpoſe, by way of diverſion. And, by this means, the mind will be kept in a conſtant purſuit of what is uſeful, by the interchangeable amuſements of writing and reading: the one, to form a right notion of what is new to it; and the other to familiarize, and fix the impreſſion. (2) Another employment, after this, may be (as they grow able) to get their leſſons to ſpell off-book: of which they may be encourag'd to give an account, in ſuch manner as to vie with one another, in competition for precedency, or premiums. (3.) A third means of making this their buſineſs and uſeful diverſion, I find recommended by the ingenious Dr Watts (art of read. p.80.) in the following words: 'Two or three ſcholars 'may uſe the tables of words in a ſort of ſport, 'or play: and when they aſk each other to ſpell 'them, he that miſſes not one in ten or twenty, ſhall

(*p*) Or rather of the *ſlate-pencil*. I have heard, indeed, ſome of the hypercritics in writing object againſt the uſe of the pencil, as prejudicial to the right humoring of the pen: but, whatever they may advance in theory, I am well ſatisfied, from experience, it is not: and therefore I recommend it as much cleaner, and cleverer, for children to write their exerciſes with.

'ſhall gain a pin, or two pins, or a marble, or 'what other toy they think proper; never ex-'ceeding the value of a farthing.'

2. *To further* ſuch as have made a tolerable proficiency: after they have been acquainted with the nature and uſe of the points or pauſes, they may be heard to read, with punctuality and proper accent, ſome portion of ſcripture, or other writings, equal to their capacities, and agreeable to their taſte: and, in the intervals, my be obligd to get by heart, their catechiſms, and bright paſſages of proſe, or poetry; firſt to be pronounc'd with propriety; and then to be writ on their ſlates from their memory. In reviewing theſe exerciſes, the maſters may daſh the miſpellings, which the child ſhould correct from the book; and (after having got the words ſo corrected, and rehearſt them to his companion) be oblig'd to enter them fair in a paper-book; ſome ten or twelve words in a verſe: one or more of which verſes, diſtinguiſht by figures (for the readier recourſe) may be appointed as leſſons, from time to time, for variety of employment in ſchool-hours; or by way of puniſhment in play time (*q*). And the ſame method may

(*q*) *Puniſhments*, I muſt obſerve, ſhould be prevented as much as may be, by good inſtructions, gentle uſage, and cheerful amuſements; with condeſcenſion to children's infirmities, and connivance at peccadillos. For, to be often ſcolding, or ſcourging, is to alienate, and harden; or to ſtupify, and confound the ſenſes and, therefore, the moſt ſlaviſh, and r inous th ng, that a maſter can be guilty of, or that a child can ſuffer.——But when (for ſomething immoral, or to prevent the growth of ill habits from rambling, idleneſs, or inattention) it ſhall become neceſſary to admoniſh

may be obſervd in tranſlations from other languages, when they begin to learn them.

THE

admoniſh more ſeverely than by bare remonſtrances, and kind exhortations; inſtead of the rod (in the literal ſenſe) for the fool's back; which is often unfit, and almoſt always ineffectual; I would recommend ſomething more irkſome than a whipping-bout, and more ſuitable to the dignity of human nature; as well as better calculated to put the child on reflection, without imbittering him; at the ſame time that it may contribute to the improvement of his mind, and the recommendation of his buſineſs: ——What I mean, and have found of excellent uſe for this purpoſe, is, to balance accounts with the criminal, by confining him at buſineſs, when others go to play. Hereby he will redeem the time he may have loſt; and, the more he loves play, the greater will be his care (if he reflects at all on this diſgraceful ſeparation from his companions) not to incur a penalty, that gives him ſo much uneaſineſs. The fine, I would impoſe, on this occaſion, ſhould be a copy, a ſum in arithmetic, in ſhort ſomething that the ſcholar cannot ſlubber over, and the maſter may quickly examin; not to make any breach on the hours of buſineſs:

THE SPELLING-BOOK.

LETTERS 26.

Roman.	*Engliſh.*	*Italic.*	*Names.*
a A‖	a A‖	*a A‖*	*a*
b B	b B	*b B*	*bee*
c C	c C	*c C*	*ſee*
d D	d D	*d D*	*dee*
e E	e E	*e E*	*e*
f F	f F	*f F*	*ef*
g G	g G	*g G*	*gee*
h H	h H	*h H*	*aich*
i I	i I	*i I*	*i*
j J	j J	*j J*	*jod*
k K	k K	*k K*	*cay*
l L	l L	*l L*	*el*
m M	m M	*m M*	*em*
n N	n N	*n N*	*en*
o O	o O	*o O*	*o*
p P	p P	*p P*	*pee*
q Q	q Q	*q Q*	*ku*
r R	r R	*r R*	*ar*
ſ S	ſ S	*ſ S*	*eſs*
t T	t T	*t T*	*tee*
u U	u U	*u U*	*u*
v V	v V	*v V*	*vau*
w W	w W	*w W*	*double-u*
x X	x X	*x X*	*eks*
y Y	y Y	*y Y*	*wi*
z Z	z Z	*z Z*	*zad*

‖Capitals begin Periods, and Proper names, &c.*

ſ, *at the end of a word, is always writ* s.

* *Emphatical* words may alſo, on ſome occaſions, be diſtinguiſht by *capitals*, to advantage.

[1] VOWELS, 7.

a e i o u y[3] w[4]

[2] CONSONANTS, 19.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v x z

Joining Letters 14.

Double { ct, ff, fi, fl, ſb, ſh, ſi, ſk, ſl, ſſ, ſt
ct, ff, fi, fl, ſb, ſh, ſi, ſk, ſl, ſſ, ſt

Treble 3. { ffi ffl ſſi
ffi ffl ſſi

Diphthongs,[5] 25.

in one type, or character, 2 : æ, œ.
writ aſunder, 23 : (A) ai, ay, au, aw. (E) ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey. (I) ie. (O) oa, oe, oi, ou, ow, oy. (U) ua, ue, ui, uo, uy.

Triphthongs,[6] 6.

eau, ieu, iew, uee, uoi, uoy.

DIÆRESIS

divides a diphthong into two ſounds : the mark is two dots over one of the vowels[7] *: as in*

raphaël, moſaïc, capernäum.

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[1] *Vowels* are letters, that ſound alone.

[2] *Conſonants* are letters that ſound with a vowel.

[3] *y* ſounds --- before a vowel, as *ee*, rapidly pronounc'd --- after a letter, as *i*. See p. 3. n. 7.

[4] *w* ſounds --- before a letter, as *oo*, rapidly pronounc'd --- after a letter as *u*. See p. 3. n. 6.

[5] *Diphthongs* are two vowels in one ſound : as *ae* in *caeſar* ; and *oe* in *œconomy*.

[6] *Triphthongs* are three vowels in one ſound : as *iew* in *view*.

[7] *Diæreſis* (I) is commonly markt on the latter vowel (II) but might better be markt on the former (1) partly to give earlier notice of the two ſounds (2) and partly to ſave the i and u from being diſfigur'd by two dots.

SYLLABLES*

I. Of two letters †

1. *The vowel Before.*

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	an	en	in	on	un
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ap	ep	ip	op	up
ad	ed	ib	od	ud	ar	er	ir	or	ur
af	ef	if	of	uf	as	es	is	os	us
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	at	et	it	ot	ut
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	av	ev	iv	ov	uv
al	el	il	ol	ul	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
am	em	im	om	um	az	ez	iz	oz	uz

2. *The vowel After.*

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	na	ne	ni	no	nu
ca	ce[1]	ci[2]	co	cu	pa	pe	pi	po	pu
da	de	di	do	du	qua[5]	que	qui	quo	---
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	ra	re	ri	ro	ru
ga	ge[3]	gi[4]	go	gu	ſa	ſe	ſi	ſo	ſu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	ta	te	ti	to	tu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	va	ve	vi	vo	vu
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	wa[6]	we	wi	wo	wu
la	le	li	lo	lu	ya[7]	ye	yi	yo	yu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	za	ze	zi	zo	zu

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* *A Syllable* is a diſtinct ſound made by one letter alone (as *a*, *I*, *O*) or by more letters pronounc'd together.

A Syllable muſt not be divided at the end of a line.

† When the ſcholar is maſter of the two following tables, he may (with propriety) paſs-on to the firſt table of monoſyllables —And, when he is well acquainted with the two next, he may proceed to the reſt of the tables of monoſyllables; without giving himſelf any great trouble about the remaining tables of ſyllables; which, though neceſſary to the perfection of the work, may (perhaps) be paſt-over without much prejudice.

Pronounce [1]ſe. [2]ſi. [3]je. [4]ji. [5]koo-a. [6]oo-a. [7]ee-a.

qu *may paſs for one letter, and ſound as* kw.

II. Of three letters.

1. *A Vowel before two Conſonants.*

abs[1]	ebs	ibs	obs	ubs	ant	ent	int	ont	unt
ach	ech	ich	och	uch	aph[3]	eph	iph	oph	uph
ack	eck	ick	ock	uck	apt	ept	ipt	opt	upt
act	ect	ict	oct	uct	arb	erb	irb	orb	urb
aft	eft	ift	oft	uft	ard	erd	ird	ord	urd
alb	elb	ilb	olb	ulb	arg	erg	irg	org	urg
ald	eld	ild	old[2]	uld	ark	erk	irk	ork	urk
alf	elf	ilf	olf	ulf	arl	erl	irl	orl	url
alk	elk	ilk	olk	ulk	arm	erm	irm	orm	urm
all	ell	ill	oll	ull	arn	ern	irn	orn	urn
alm	elm	ilm	olm	ulm	arp	erp	irp	orp	urp
alp	elp	ilp	olp	ulp	ars[1]	ers	irs	ors	urs
als[1]	els	ils	ols	uls	art	ert	irt	ort	urt
alt	elt	ilt	olt	ult	aſh	eſh	iſh	oſh	uſh
amb	emb	imb	omb	umb	aſk	eſk	iſk	oſk	uſk
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump	aſp	eſp	iſp	oſp	uſp
ams[1]	ems	ims	oms	ums	aſt	eſt	iſt	oſt	uſt
and	end	ind	ond	und	ath	eth	ith	oth	uth
ang	eng	ing	ong	ung	ats	ets	its	ots	uts
ans[1]	ens	ins	ons	uns	axt	ext	ixt	oxt	uxt

Pronounce [1]s *as* z. [2]o *as* oa. [3]ph *as* f.

2. *Two Conſonants before a Vowel.*

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	rha[5]	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	ſca	ſce[6]	ſci[7]	ſco	ſcu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	ſha	ſhe	ſhi	ſho	ſhu
cla[1]	cle	cli	clo	clu	ſka	ſke	ſki	ſko	ſku
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	ſla	ſle	ſli	ſlo	ſlu
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	ſma	ſme	ſmi	ſmo	ſmu
dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo	dwu	ſna	ſne	ſni	ſno	ſnu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	ſpa	ſpe	ſpi	ſpo	ſpu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	ſqua	ſque	ſqui	ſquo	---
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	ſta	ſte	ſti	ſto	ſtu
gna[2]	gne	gni	gno	gnu	ſwa	ſwe	ſwi	ſwo	ſwu
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
kna[3]	kne	kni	kno	knu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
pha[4]	phe	phi	pho	phu	twa	twe	twi	two	twu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	wha[8]	whe	whi	who	whu
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	wra[5]	wre	wri	wro	wru

Pronounce [1]tla. [2]nna. [3]hna. [4]fa. [5]ra. [6]ſe. [7]ſi. [8]hoo-a.
w *may paſs for a conſonant in this liſt.*

III. Of four letters.

1. *A Vowel before three Conſonants.*

acht	echt	icht	ocht	ucht
acks	ecks	icks	ocks	ucks
acts	ects	icts	octs	ucts
afts	efts	ifts	ofts	ufts
alch	elch	ilch	olch	ulch
alds[1]	elds	ilds	olds	ulds
alks	elks	ilks	olks	ulks
---	ells	ills	olls	ulls

alms[1]	elms	ilms	olms	ulms
alps	elps	ilps	olps	ulps
alts	elts	ilts	olts	ults
ambs[1]	embs	imbs	ombs	umbs
amph[2]	emph	imph	omph	umph
amps	emps	imps	omps	umps
ampt	empt	impt	ompt	umpt
anch	ench	inch	onch	unch
ands[1]	ends	inds	onds	unds
angs[1]	engs	ings	ongs	ungs
ants	ents	ints	onts	unts
aphs[2]	ephs	iphs	ophs	uphs
apts	epts	ipts	opts	upts
arch	erch	irch	orch	urch
ards[1]	erds	irds	ords	urds
args	ergs	irgs	orgs	urgs
arls[1]	erls	irls	orls	urls
arms[1]	erms	irms	orms	urms
arns[1]	erns	irns	orns	urns
arph[2]	erph	irph	orph	urph
arps	erps	irps	orps	urps
arſh	erſh	irſh	orſh	urſh
arth	erth	irth	orth	urth
arts	erts	irts	orts	urts
aſht	eſht	iſht	oſht	uſht
aſkt	eſkt	iſkt	oſkt	uſkt
aſps	eſps	iſps	oſps	uſps
aſts	eſts	iſts	oſts	uſts
atch	etch	itch	otch	utch
aths	eths	iths	oths	uths

Pronounce [1]s *as* z. [2]ph *as* f.

2. *Three*

2. *Three Conſonants before a Vowel.*

chla[1]	chle	chli	chlo	chlu
chra[2]	chre	chri	chro	chru
phla[3]	phle	phli	phlo	phlu
phra[4]	phre	phri	phro	phru
ſcha[5]	ſche	ſchi	ſcho	ſchu
ſcra	ſcre	ſcri	ſcro	ſcru
ſhra	ſhre	ſhri	ſhro	ſhru
ſpha[6]	ſphe	ſphi	ſpho	ſphu
ſpla	ſple	ſpli	ſplo	ſplu
ſpra	ſpre	ſpri	ſpro	ſpru
ſtra	ſtre	ſtri	ſtro	ſtru
thla	thle	thli	thlo	thlu
thra	thre	thri	thro	thru
thwa	thwe	thwi	thwo	thwu

IV. Of five letters.

1. *A Vowel before four Conſonants.*

angth	ength	ingth	ongth	ungth
alcht	elcht	ilcht	olcht	ulcht
ancht	encht	incht	oncht	uncht
archt	ercht	ircht	orcht	urcht
arpht	erpht	irpht	orpht	urpht
atcht	etcht	itcht	otcht	utcht

2. *Four Conſonants before a Vowel.*

ſchra	ſchre	ſchri	ſchro	ſchru
ſphra	ſphre	ſphri	ſphro	ſphru

Pronounce [1]kla. [2]kra. [3]fla. [4]fra. [5]ſka. [6]ſfa.

THE

WORDS.

I. MONOSYLLABLES*:

i. *Ending in a ſingle Vowel.*

ye go ho lo no wo by my why

ii. *Ending in a ſingle Conſonant.*

B	web	hob	tub	had	red
Bab	zeb	job	blub	lad	ted
cab	Bib	lob	chub	mad	wed
dab	fib	mob	club	pad	bled
mab	gib	rob	5 drub	ſad	bred
nab	nib	ſob	frub	wad	fled
tab	rib	knob	grub	brad	ſhed
blab	crib	ſquob	ſnub	clad	ſted
crab	drib	throb	ſtub	glad	ſped
drab	glib	Bub	10 ſcrub	plad	ſhred
ſcab	ſquib	cub	ſhrub	ſhad	Bid
ſlab	Bob	dub	D	Bed	did
ſtab	cob	hub	Bad	fed	hid
ſwab	fob	nub	dad	led	kid
Deb	gob	rub	15 gad	ned	lid

rid

* *Monoſyllables* are words of one ſyllable.---*NB.* (1) Theſe firſt tables, beſide their being a commodious introduction to reading, will alſo be of uſe as a liſt of rhymes; which the reader will find a good deal more copious than thoſe of Poole (in his parnaſſus) and Byſshe (in his art of pöetry). (2) The plurals of nouns, with the participles, and perſons of verbs (here recorded in the theme, or root) will add conſiderably to the number of the rhymes. Thus, to *ax*, will rhyme the plural of nouns, and the 3d perſon of verbs in *ack*: as *backs*, *cracks*, *&c.*

rid	brag	Bog	ram	rum	Ben
chid	crag	cog	ſam	ſum	den
quid	drag	dog	cram	chum	fen
Cod	flag	fog	dram	crum	hen
dod	knag	gog	flam	drum	ken
god	ſhag	hog	ſham	glum	men
hod	ſnag	jog	ſwam	grum	pen
jod	ſtag	log	tram	plum	ten
nod	ſwag	nog	Gem	ſcum	wen
pod	wrag	clog	hem	ſtum	then
rod	ſcrag	flog	clem	ſwum	when
ſod	Beg	frog	ſtem	ſtrum	wren
tod	keg	prog	Dim	thrum	In
clod	leg	Bug	him	N	bin
plod	meg	dug	rim	An	din
ſhod	peg	hug	tim	ban	fin
trod	dreg	jug	brim	can	gin
Bud	Big	lug	crim	dan	hin
cud	dig	mug	grim	fan	jin
mud	fig	pug	prim	man	kin
ſcud	jig	rug	ſkim	nan	lin
ſpud	lig	tug	ſlim	pan	pin
ſtud	pig	drug	ſwim	ran	ſin
G	rig	plug	trim	tan	tin
Bag	wig	ſlug	whim	van	win
cag	grig	ſmug	Tom	wan	chin
fag	prig	ſnug	from	bran	grin
gag	ſwig	ſhrug	Bum	clan	ſhin
nag	trig	M	gum	plan	ſkin
quag	twig	Am	hum	ſcan	ſpin
rag	whig	dam	lum	ſpan	thin
tag	ſprig	ham	mum	ſwan	twin
wag	wig	pam	num	than	whin

On	ſlap	lop	Bur	net	hot
con	ſnap	mop	cur	pet	jot
don	ſwap	pop	fur	ſet	lot
yon	trap	ſop	hur	wet	not
Bun	wrap	top	pur	yet	pot
dun	ſcrap	chop	flur	fret	quot
fun	ſtrap	crop	ſlur	tret	rot
gun	Hep	drop	ſpur	whet	ſot
mun	nep	flop	T	It	wot
nun	ſtep	knop	At	bit	blot
pun	Dip	prop	bat	cit	clot
run	hip	ſhop	cat	fit	grot
ſun	jip	ſlop	fat	hit	knot
tun	lip	ſtop	gat	kit	plot
ſhun	nip	ſtrop	hat	nit	ſcot
ſpun	pip	Cup	mat	pit	ſhot
ſtun	rip	ſup	wat	quit	ſnot
P	ſip	tup	pat	ſit	ſpot
Cap	tip	R	rat	tit	trot
gap	chip	Bar	tat	wit	But
hap	clip	car	vat	chit	cut
lap	drip	far	wat	grit	gut
map	flip	jar	brat	ſlit	hut
nap	ſhip	mar	chat	ſmit	jut
pap	ſkip	par	flat	ſpit	nut
rap	ſlip	tar	plat	twit	put
ſap	ſnip	war	prat	whit	rut
tap	trip	char	ſquat	writ	glut
chap	whip	ſcar	ſprat	ſplit	ſcut
clap	ſcrip	ſpar	Bet	ſprit	ſhut
trap	ſtrip	ſtar	jet	Cot	ſlut
flap	Fop	Fir	let	dot	ſmut
knap	hop	Or	met	got	ſtrut

X	tax	Sex	mix	Ox	fox
Ax	wax	vex	ſix	box	pox
bax	flax	Fix	flix	cox	Flux

iii. *Ending in two Conſonants.*

Ebb	thwack	dock	truck	whiff	ſift
C	Beck	hock	ſtruck	Off	drift
Ach	deck	lock	Act	cloff	ſhift
chich	keck	mock	fact	ſcoff	ſhrift
which	neck	pock	pact	Buff	thrift
much	peck	rock	tract	cuff	Oft
ſuch	check	ſock	Sect	huff	ſoft
Back	ſpeck	block	Pict	luff	croſt
cack	Dick	clock	ſtrict	muff	Tuft
hack	kick	crock		puff	
jack	lick	flock	D	ruff	G
lack	nick	frock	Add	bluff	Egg
pack	pick	knock	odd	chuff	clegg
quack	quick	ſhock	F	gruff	
rack	rick	ſmock	Gaff	ſnuff	L
ſack	ſick	ſtock	quaff	ſtuff	Alb
tack	tick	Buck	raff	Aft	Elb
black	wick	duck	chaff	haft	Held
clack	brick	luck	draff	raft	Old
crack	chick	muck	graff	waſt	bold
knack	crick	ruck	quaff	craft	cold
ſlack	prick	ſuck	ſtaff	ſhaft	fold
ſmack	ſpick	tuck	Tiff	Eft	hold
ſnack	thick	chuck	cliff	left	mold
ſtack	trick	cluck	ſkiff	cleft	ſold
track	thwick	pluck	ſtiff	theft	told
wrack	Cock	ſtuck	twiff	lift	ſcold

Elf

Elf ſhell full ſtilt band pang
pelf ſmell gull M hand rang
ſelf ſnell hull Camp land ſang
ſhelf ſpell lull damp rand tang
Elk ſwell mull 5 lamp ſand clang
belk Ill null ramp wand flang
yelk bill pull vamp bland twang
whelk dill ſcull champ brand Bing
Bilk fill trull clamp gland ding
milk gill Elm 10 cramp grand ling
ſilk hill helm ſtamp ſtand ring.
wilk jill whelm ſwamp ſtrand ſing
Bulk kill Film Hemp End wing
fulk mill Ulm kemp bend bring
gulk nill culm 15 Imp lend cling
hulk pill Help limp mend fling
ſculk rill yelp pimp rend ſling
Ell ſill whelp ſhrimp ſend ſting
bell till Gulp Pomp tend ſwing
cell will Shalt 20 Bump vend thing
dell chill Belt dump blend wring
fell drill felt jump ſpend ſpring
gell ſkill melt mump Bond ſtring
hell ſpill pelt pump fond Long
nell ſquill welt 25 rump pond ſong
quell ſtill ſmelt crump ſtrond prong
ſell ſwill ſpelt frump Fund wrong
tell thill Hilt plump ſhund ſtrong
well thrill jilt ſtump ſtund throng
yell ſhrill milt 30 thump Bang Bung
zell Bull quilt trump fang dung
dwell cull wilt N gang hung
knell dull ſpilt And hang rung
ſung

ſung ſink ſlant capt popt Turf
clung tink Bent gapt ſtopt ſcurf
ſlung wink dent lapt topt Ark
ſtung blink kent rapt chopt bark
ſwung brink lent 5 chapt cropt cark
wrung chink pent clapt dropt dark
ſprung clink rent ſlapt propt hark
ſtrung drink ſent ſnapt ſhopt lark
Bank ſkink tent ſwapt ſlopt mark
dank ſlink vent 10 trapt ſtopt park
hank ſtink went wrapt R clark
lank think ſcent ſtrapt Barb ſhark
rank twink ſhent Kept garb ſpark
ſank ſhrink ſpent wept Verb ſtark
tank Funk trent 15 ſlept Orb Jerk
blank punk Dint ſtept Curb querk
clank ſunk hint ſwept Bard yerk
crank drunk lint Dipt card Cork
drank ſlunk mint hipt hard fork
flank ſtunk flint 20 ript lard york
frank trunk ſc uint ſipt nard ſtork
plank ſhrunk ſprint tipt pard Lurk
prank Ann ſtint chipt ward turk
ſhank Ant Font clipt yard ſnurk
ſlank cant pont 25 dript ſhard Carl
ſpank pant front ſhipt Herd marl
ſtank rant Hunt ſkipt ſherd ſnarl
thank want runt ſlipt Cord Curl
twank zant blunt ſnipt lord furl
ſhrank chant brunt tript Curd hurl
Ink grant grunt whipt Dwarf purl
link plant P ſtript ſcarf churl
pink ſcant Apt 33 Lopt wharf ſnurl

Arm	ſharp	S	wiſh	gaſp	piſs
barm	Querp	Aſh	Buſh	haſp	bliſs
farm	Thorp	caſh	huſh	raſp	ſwiſs
harm	Bars	daſh	guſh	waſp	Boſs
warm	cars	gaſh 5	puſh	claſp	goſs
charm	jars	haſh	ruſh	graſp	joſs
ſwarm	wars	laſh	tuſh	Liſp	loſs
Term	ſtars	maſh	bluſh	wiſp	moſs
ſperm	Art	paſh	bruſh	criſp	roſs
ſtorm	cart	quaſh	cruſh	Cuſp	ſoſs
Barn	dart	raſh 11	fluſh	Aſs	toſs
darn	fart	ſaſh	pluſh	laſs	croſs
warn	hart	taſh	thruſh	maſs	droſs
yarn	mart	waſh	Aſk	paſs	gloſs
Bern	part	claſh 15	baſk	braſs	Buſs
fern	quart	craſh	caſk	claſs	fuſs
kern	tart	flaſh	laſk	glaſs	huſs
yern	wart	gnaſh	maſk	graſs	truſs
ſtern	ſmart	plaſh	taſk	Beſs	Caſt
Corn	ſtart	ſhaſh 20	flaſk	ceſs	faſt
horn	thwart	ſlaſh	Deſk	gueſs	haſt
morn	Pert	ſmaſh	Fiſk	leſs	laſt
ſcorn	vert	ſquaſh	riſk	meſs	maſt
thorn	Dort	ſwaſh	briſk	neſs	paſt
Urn	mort	thraſh	friſk	bleſs	vaſt
burn	ſort	ſplaſh	whiſk	cheſs	waſt
turn	tort	Neſh 27	Buſk	dreſs	blaſt
churn	ſhort	fleſh	duſk	treſs	Beſt
ſpurn	ſnort	freſh	huſk	ſtreſs	gueſt
Carp	Curt	threſh	muſk	Biſs	jeſt
harp	hurt	Diſh	ruſk	hiſs	leſt
warp	blurt	fiſh	tuſk	kiſs	neſt
ſcarp	ſturt	piſh 33	Aſp	miſs	peſt

queſt

queſt	dreſt	Coſt	ruſt	path	ſmith
reſt	wreſt	loſt	cruſt	ſwath	Goth
teſt	Fiſt	toſt	truſt	wrath	moth
veſt	liſt	croſt	thruſt	Beth	broth
weſt	miſt	froſt	T	heth	froth
yeſt	piſt	Duſt	Bath	ſeth	troth
zeſt	wiſt	guſt	gath	teth	wroth
bleſt	griſt	juſt	hath	Pith	Next
cheſt	twiſt	luſt	lath	ſith	text
creſt	wriſt	muſt	math	frith	Twixt

iv. *Ending in three Conſonants.*

Belch	wench	Bankt	T	wretch
welch	trench	rankt	Batch	Itch
ſqueich	wrench	ſlankt	catch	bitch
Mileh	Inch	frankt	hatch	ditch
pilch	pinch	thankt	latch	hitch
Hulch	winch	Tenth	match	nitch
Filth	clinch	R	patch	pitch
Hanch	ſlinch	Arch	watch	witch
lanch	Bunch	march	cratch	ſlitch
panch	dunch	parch	ſmatch	ſtitch
blanch	hunch	ſtarch	ſnatch	ſwitch
branch	lunch	Perch	thatch	twitch
granch	punch	Torch	ſcratch	Botch
ſtanch	Bangd	ſcorch	Etch	hotch
Bench	hangd	Lurch	ſfetch	potch
quench	twangd	church	ketch	notch
tench	Wrongd	Corps	letch	ſcotch
wench	throngd	Curſt	vetch	Dutch
drench	Bungd	durſt	ſketch	hutch
french	dungd	hurſt	ſtretch	crutch

v. *Ending in four Conſonants.*

Belcht Length Pincht Parcht Hatcht Pitcht
Filcht ſtrength Puncht percht Fetcht Botcht

vi. *Ending in* e *mute:*

(1) *After a Vowel.*

doe foe roe toe ſloe owe. due hue rue ſue
blue prue glue clue ſpue true. die hie lie pie
rie vie ſlie frie prie ſkie ſlie ſpie ſtie trie

(2) *After one Conſonant.*

Babe	brace	twice	ſlade	bode	G
Glebe	chace	ſplice	ſpade	code	Age
Jibe	grace	thrice	trade	mode	cage
bribe	place	Duce	Bede	node	gage
tribe	ſpace	bruce	mede	rode	page
ſcribe	trace	ſluce	oglede	ſtrode	rage
Lobe	Ice	truce	Bide	Jude	ſage
robe	dice	ſpruce	hide	rude	wage
globe	lice	D	ride	crude	ſtage
Cube	mice	Bade	ſide	prude	ſwage
tube	nice	cade	tide	F	Huge
C	rice	fade	wide	Safe	K
Ace	ſice	jade	bride	chafe	Ake
dace	tice	lade	chide	Fife	bake
face	vice	made	glide	life	cake
lace	price	wade	pride	rife	lake
mace	ſlice	blade	ſlide	wife	make
pace	ſpice	glade	ſtride	knife	quake
race	trice	ſhade	Ode	ſtrife	rake

ſake

ſake fluke mole grime fine tape
take L pole prime tine chape
wake Ale ſole ſlime vine crape
blake bale ſtole Dome wine grape
brake dale ſtrole 5 ſome brine ſcape
drake gale Mule home chine ſhape
flake hale pule pome ſhine ſnape
ſhake male rule lome ſwine ſcrape
ſlake pale yule tome trine Pipe
ſnake ſale M 10 Fume twine ripe
ſpake tale Came plume whine wipe
ſtake vale dame ſpume ſhrine gripe
Dike wale fame N Bone ſnipe
like ſcale game Bane cone tripe
pike ſhale lame 15 cane hone ſtripe
tike ſtale name dane tone Cope
ſpike ſwale ſame fane zone hope
ſtrike whale tame jane crone mope
Coke File blame lane drone pope
joke guile brame mane prone rope
poke mile flame pane ſhone ſope
yoke pile frame 22 vane ſtone tope
broke tile ſhame wane throne grope
choke vile Theme crane June ſcope
cloke wile ſcheme plane tune ſlope
croke ſmile Lime Dine prune trope
ſmoke ſtile mime 27 fine P R
ſpoke while rime kine Ape bare
ſtoke Bole time line cape care
Duke cole chime mine gape dare
luke dole clime nine nape fare
puke hole crime 32 pine rape hare

mare	wire	pure	grate	Lute	ſtrive
pare	ſhire	Lyre	plate	mute	thrive
rare	ſpire	S	prate	flute	Cove
tare	ſquire	Baſe	ſkate	ſhute	hove
ware	Ore	caſe	ſlate	V	jove
blare	bore	vaſe	ſtate	Cave	rove
clare	core	waſe	Bite	gave	wove
flare	fore	chaſe	kite	lave	clove
glare	gore	Doſe	mite	pave	drove
ſcare	lore	Uſe	quite	rave	grove
ſhare	more	cruſe	ſite	ſave	ſtove
ſlare	pore	T	ſmite	wave	ſtrove
ſnare	tore	Ate	ſnite	brave	throve
ſpare	wore	bate	ſpite	clave	Z
ſquare	yore	date	trite	crave	Daze
ſtare	frore	fate	white	grave	gaze
ſware	ſcore	gate	write	knave	maze
Ire	ſhore	hate	thwite	ſhave	blaze
dire	ſnore	kate	Dote	ſlave	craze
fire	ſtore	late	mote	ſtave	glaze
hire	ſwore	mate	note	thrave	graze
mire	Ure	pate	rote	Dive	Doze
quire	cure	rate	vote	ſive	poze
ſire	dure	ſate	ſmote	hive	gloze
tire	lure	tate	wrote	drive	froze

(3) *After two Conſonants.*

Badge	ledge	pledge	Dodge	judge	Hulſe
fadge	ſedge	ſledge	hodge	drudge	pulſe
madge	wedge	Fidge	lodge	grudge	Dance
Edge	dredge	ridge	ſtodge	ſnudge	lance
hedge	fledge	bridge	Budge	trudge	chance
					france

france	ſince	fringe	Sconſe	verge	parſe
glance	wince	ſwinge	Lapſe	Gorge	Barſe
prance	Dinge	twinge	Farce	Urge	curſe
france	hinge	ſpringe	Barge	purge	nurſe
Mince	ſinge	Plunge	large	ſurge	purſe
prince	tinge	ſpunge	charge	ſpurge	Larve
quince	cringe	Rinſe	Serge	Arſe	ſtarve

vii. *Conſiſting of Diphthongs.*

A (ai)

Aid	pail	maim	blain	train	fair
maid	quail	claim	brain	twain	hair
braid[1]	rail	Cain	chain	ſprain	lair
Waif	ſail	fain	drain	ſtrain	pair
Ail	tail	gain	grain	Faint	chair
bail	wail	lain	plain	paint	ſtair
fail	flail	main	ſkain	quaint	Bait
hail	frail	pain	ſlain	ſaint	wait
jail	ſnail	rain	ſpain	taint	plait
mail	trail	vain	ſtain	plaint	ſtrait
nail	Aim	wain	ſwain	Air	Faith

(au)

Daub	Baud	laud	maud	fraud	Gaul	paul

(aw)

Aw	law	ſaw	claw	gnaw	ſtraw
daw	maw	taw	craw	ſhaw	Awl
haw	paw	yaw	draw	ſpaw	bawl
jaw	raw	chaw	flaw	thaw	cawl
					mawl

[1] Rhymes to theſe are the paſt forms of verbs in *ay*, *ey*, *eigh*: as *layd*, *conveyd*, *weighd*.

mawl	yawl	ſquawl	dawn	ſawn	prawn
brawl	ſpawl	Hawm	fawn	yawn	ſpawn
crawl	ſcrawl	ſhawm	lawn	brawn	thawn
drawl	ſprawl	Awn	pawn	drawn	ſtrawn

(ay)

Ay	kay	fay	dray	ſlay	ſpray
bay	lay	way	flay	ſpay	ſtray
day	may	blay	fray	ſtay	Layd
gay	nay	bray	gray	ſway	payd
hay	pay	clay	play	tray	playd
jay	ray	cray	pray	ſplay	prayd

E (ea)

Pea	lead	ſqueak	team	ſtean	Beat
ſea	mead	Beal	bream	Heap	feat
tea	ſlead	deal	cream	reap	heat
yea	knead	heal	dream	cheap	meat
ſlea	plead	meal	gleam	Peas	neat
plea	Leaf	neal	ſteam	ſeas	peat
Peace	ſheaf	peal	ſcream	fleas	ſeat
Each	Beak	ſeal	ſtream	pleas	bleat
beach	leak	teal	Bean	Ceaſe	cheat
leach	peak	weal	dean	leaſe	great
peach	weak	zeal	lean	creaſe	treat
reach	bleak	ſqueal	mean	greaſe	wheat
teach	break	ſteal	quean	Leaſh	Heath
bleach	creak	wheal	wean	Eaſt	ſheath
breach	freak	Beam	yean	beaſt	Heave
preach	ſneak	ream	clean	feaſt	leave
Bead	ſpeak	ſeam	glean	leaſt	weave

Bee

(ee)

Bee	Deed	Leek	ſteel	ſleep	meet
fee	feed	meek	wheel	ſteep	fleet
lee	heed	peek	Deem	ſweep	gleet
ſee	meed	ſeek	ſeem	Beer	greet
flee	need	week	5 teem	deer	ſheet
free	reed	cheek	Keen	geer	ſleet
glee	ſeed	creek	queen	jeer	ſweet
knee	weed	greek	ſeen	leer	ſtreet
tree	bleed	ſleek	ween	peer	Teeth
three	breed	ſcreek	ſcreen	queer	Beeve
Fleece	creed	Feel	11 ſpleen	ſeer	reeve
greece	freed	heel	Deep	veer	ſleeve
Beech	ſpeed	keel	keep	cheer	Breeze
leech	ſteed	peel	peep	ſteer	freeze
creech	tweed	reel	weep	Beet	ſneeze
ſpeech	Beef	weel	16 creep	feet	ſqueeze
ſcreech	reef	kneel	ſheep	leet	wheeze

(ei)	(eo)	(eu)
vein	george	feud rheum

(ew)

Dew	new	chew	knew	ſcrew	brewd
few	pew	crew	ſhew	ſhrew	ſtewd
hew	yew	drew	ſkew	ſtrew	Hewn
jew	blew	flew	21 ſlew	threw	ſhewn
mew	brew	grew	ſtew	Lewd	Newt

(ey)

Bey	dey	grey	trey	whey

Piece

I (ie)

Piece	chief	ſiege	yield	Fierce	Prieſt
Fief	thief	Shriek	ſhield	pierce	Grieve
brief	Liege	Field	Fiend	tierce	thieve

O (oa)

Coach	road	Coal	Joan	hoar	boat
loach	toad	ſcal	loan	roar	coat
poach	woad	goal	moan	ſoar	goat
roach	Loaf	ſoal	roan	Boaſt	moat
bloach	Oak	ſhoal	groan	coaſt	bloat
broach	ſoak	Foam	ſloan	roaſt	float
Goad	croak	loam	Oar	toaſt	ſtoat
load	ſtoak	roam	boar	Oat	throat

(oi)

Voice	boil	quoil	ſpoil	groin	Foiſt
choice	coil	ſoil	Foin	Joint	joiſt
Void	foil	toil	join	point	moiſt
Oil	moil	broil	loin	Hoiſe	Poize

(oo)

Food	look	tool	groom	ſoop	nooſe
mood	nook	ſtool	Boon	droop	Boot
rood	rook	ſchool	moon	ſloop	coot
brood	took	Boom	noon	ſtoop	hoot
Hoof	brook	coom	ſoon	troop	moot
loof	crook	doom	ſpoon	whoop	root
woof	ſhook	loom	ſwoon	Boor	ſhoot
proof	ſnook	room	Coop	moor	Sooth
Book	Cool	bloom	hoop	poor	tooth
cook	fool	broom	loop	Gooſe	Ooze
hook	pool	gloom	poop	looſe	booze

Ouch

(ou)

Ouch	ſtroud	hound	lour	chouſe	ſcout
couch	Foul	mound	pour	Out	ſhout
pouch	joul	pound	four	bout	ſnout
vouch	Noun	round	flour	gout	ſpout
crouch	Ounce	found	ſcour	lout	ſtout
ſlouch	bounce	wound	Douſe	pout	trout
Loud	flounce	ground	houſe	rout	ſprout
cloud	trounce	Count	louſe	clout	Louth
croud	Bound	mount	mouſe	flout	mouth
proud	found	Our	ouſe	grout	ſouth

(ow)

Blow	grow	ſnow	mow	mown	known
crow	know	ſtow	Flowd	ſown	ſhown
flow	ſhow	trow	glowd	blown	thrown
glow	ſlow	throw	Own	grown	Growth

(oy)

Boy coy foy hoy joy moy noy toy cloy Loyd

(ua) (ue) U (ui) (uy)

guard--gueſs gueſt--build guide guile guilt--guy

viii. *Conſiſting of Triphthongs.*

(eau)	(ieu)	(iew)	(uoi)	(uoy)
beau	lieu	view	quoit	buoy

II. PO-

II. POLYSYLLABLES

words of more than one ſyllable:

Oxytones: that have the *accent*[1] on the laſt [ſyllable:

Barytones: that have the accent on ſome other

Penacutes: on the laſt-ſyllable-but-one:

Ternacutes: on the third from the laſt:

Quartacutes: on the fourth from the laſt[2].

Quintacutes: on the fifth from the laſt[2].

i. Diſſyllables: (1) *Oxytones.*

A-baſe
a-bate
ab-hor
a-bide
ab-jure
a-bode
a-bound
a-bout
ab-ſtain
ab-ſurd
ac-cept
ac-ceſs
ac-cord
ac-count
ac-crue
ac-quaint
ac-quit
ad-here
ad-join
ad-jure
ad-juſt
ad-mire
ad-mit
ad-opt
ad-vance
ad-verſe
af-fect
af-fix
af-flict
af-front
a-fore
a-fraid
a-freſh
a-go
a-gree
a-ground
a-larm
a-laſs
a-like
a-live
al-lude
al-lure
a-loft
a-lone

a-

[1] *Accent* is the ſtreſs, or force of the voice, upon one ſyllable more than another, in the pronunciation of a word. Thus ſome ſay *advertiſement*, placing the accent on the penultim, or laſt-but-one: ſome *advértiſement*, placing the accent on the antepenultim, or laſt-but-two.

[2] *Ultrapenacutes*, that remove the accent as far as the 4th ſyllable (as in *continually*) or the 5th (as in *néceſſarily*) are very rare; and not to be compaſt but by a quick run of the ſubſequent ſyllables.

a-long
a-loof
a-loud
a-mend
a-merce
a-miſs
a-noint
a-non
a-pace
a-part
a-piece
ap-peal
ap-peaſe
ap-plaud
ap-ply
ap-point
ap-proach
ar-gue
ar-ray
ar-reſt
a-ſcend
aſ-cribe
a-ſide
a-ſleep
aſ-pire
aſ-ſault
aſ-ſay
aſ-ſent
aſ-ſeſs
aſ-ſiſt
aſ-ſoon
aſ-ſume
aſ-ſwage
a-ſtray
at-one
at-tack
at-tain
at-tend
at-teſt
at-tire
at-tract
a-vaſt
a-venge
a-verſe
a-vert
aug-ment
a-vail
a-void
a-vouch
auſ-tere
a-wake
a-ware
a-way
Bab-oon
be-came
be-fall
be-fore
be-gan
be-got
be-guile
be-held
be-hind
be-long
be-mire
be-moan
be-reave
be-reft
be-ſeech
be-ſeem
be-ſet
be-ſides
be-ſpeak
be-ſtow
be-take
be-think
be-times
be-tray
be-troth
be-tween
be-twixt
be-wail
be-ware
be-witch
be-wray
be-yond
blaſ-pheme
bri-gade
buf-foon
ca-bal
car-bine
ca-reſs
ca-reer
cre-ate
De-baſe
de-bate
de-camp
de-cay
de-ceaſe
de-ceit
de-clare
de-cree
de-face
de-fame
de-feat
de-fence
de-flour
de-fraud
de-fray
de-gree
de-ject
de-lay
de-lude
de-mand
de-mean
de-mure
de-nounce
de-ny
de-part
de-pend
de-prave
de-prive
de-ride
de-rive
de-ſcant
de-ſcend
de-ſcribe
de-ſiſt
de-ſpair
de-ſtroy
de-tain
de-ter
de-tract

de-throne
de-viſe
de-voir
de-vote
de-vour
de-vout
diſ-creet
diſ-patch
diſ-penſe
diſ-perſe
diſ-pleaſe
diſ-pute
diſ-til
diſ-turb
diſ-train
div-ert
div-eſt
div-ide
div-ine
E-lect
e-rect
e-ſcape
e-ſchew
e-ſpy
eſ-ſay
e-ſtate
e-ſteem
e-vent
e-vert
ex-ceed
ex-cel
ex-cept
ex-ceſs
ex-clude
ex-cuſe
ex-hale
ex-hauſt
ex-pect
ex-pel
ex-penſe
ex-pert
ex-pire
ex-plain
ex-ploit
ex-port
ex-poſe
ex-pound
ex-preſs
ex-tend
ex-tinct
ex-tol
ex-treme
Fo-ment
for-bid
fore-know
fore-ſeen
fore-tel
fore-warn
for-lorn
for-ſake
forth-with
Gen-teel
Him-ſelf
Im-bibe
im-menſe
im-part
im-peach
im-pede
im-plore
im-pure
im-pute
in-cline
in-clude
in-creaſe
in-croach
in-deed
in-dorſe
in-duce
in-dulge
in-fer
in-flame
in-flict
in-form
in-fringe
in-nate
in-ſert
in-ſiſt
in-ſpect
in-ſpire
in-ſtruct
in-ſult
in-tend
in-treat
in-trench
in-vade
in-vent
in-volve
La-ment
Ma-ture
Neg-lect
O-bey
ob-ſcene
ob-ſcure
ob-ſtruct
ob-tain
ob-trude
oc-cur
of-fenſe
op-preſs
or-dain
out-run
Par-ole
per-ceive
per-due
per-form
per-fume
per-haps
per-mit
per-plex
per-ſiſt
per-tain
per-vert
pol-lute
por-tend
pre-dict
pre-fer
pre-fix
pre-pare
pre-ſage
pre-tenſe
pre-vail
pre-vent

pro-ceed
pro-claim
pro-cure
pro-duce
pro-fane
pro-feſs
pro-found
pro-fuſe
pro-long
pro-mote
pro-penſe
pro-tect
pro-teſt
pro-tract
pro-vide
pro-voke
pur-ſue
Re-bound
re-buke
re-cant
re-ceive
re-ceſs
re-claim
re-cord
re-count
re-cruit
re-deem
re-dound
re-dreſs
re-fer
re-fine
re-flect
re-form
re-frain
re-freſh
re-fund
re-fure
re-gain
re-gard
re-ject
re-joice
re-lapſe
re-late
re-leaſe
re-lent
re-lief
re-lie
re main
re-miſs
re-mit
re-morſe
re-mote
re-new
re-nounce
re-nown
re-pair
re-pay
re-peal
re-peat
re-pel
re-pent
re-pine
re-plie
re-proach
re-proof
re-pute
re-queſt
re-quire
re-quite
re-ſpect
re-ſponſe
re-ſtore
re-ſtrain
re-tain
re-tard
re-tire
re-treat
re-trieve
re-turn
re-veal
re-venge
re-verſe
re-view
re-vile
re-voke
re-ward
Sa-lute
ſe-cure
ſe-date
ſe-duce
ſin-cere
ſix-teen
ſub-due
ſub-orn
ſub-mit
ſub-ſcribe
ſub-ſiſt
ſub-tract
ſub-vert
ſuc-ceed
ſuc-ceſs
ſuc-cinct
ſug-geſt
ſup-plant
ſup-ply
ſup-port
ſup-preſs
ſur-ceaſe
ſu-preme
ſur-mount
ſur-round
ſuſ-pect
ſuſ-penſe
ſuſ-tain
tra-duce
tran-ſcend
tranſ-form
tranſ-greſs
tranſ-late
tre-pan
Vouch-ſafe
Un-clean
u-nite
un-juſt
un-known
un-lade
un-leſs
un-looſe
un-ripe
un-fit
un-wiſe
u-ſurp

2. *Penacutes.*

AB-ject
ab-ſent
ac-cent
a-cid
a-corn
ad-vent
a-ged
a-gent
a-gue
am-buſh
an-guiſh
an-them
an-tic
an-vil
a-piſh
ar-dent
ar-gue
aſ-pect
au-dit
Ba-niſh
bank-ing
bank-rupt
bap-tiſm
blem-iſh
bod-kin
bran-diſh
bru-tiſh
bul-ruſh
bum-kin
bur-niſh
Cab-in
car-go
cav-il
cheer-ful
cher-iſh
chef-nut
chur-liſh
ciel-ing
civ-il
cli-ent
cof-fin
con-cord
con-courſe
con-ſort
con-trite
cred-it
crook-ed
cu-bit
cuck-oo
cum-min
cun-ning
Dan-driff
dar-ling
del-uge
diſ-cord
doc-trin
dole-ful
dol-phin
dry-ſhod
E-dict
em-pire
er-min
Fab-ric
faith-ful
fal-low
fat-ling
fer-vent
fin-iſh
flor-id
flu-ent
fool-iſh
fore-caſt
fore-ſkin
for-mer
frag-ment
fur-biſh
fur-long
fur-niſh
Gain-ful
gar-lick
gar-ment
gar-niſh
gi-ant
glean-ing
goat-iſh
gran-deur
grey-hound
Hab-it
hail-ſtone
hate-ful
ha-tred
her-ring
hick-up
hire-ling
horſe-leech
hurt-ful
Im-pulſe
in-cenſe
in-ceſt
in-queſt
in-ſide
in-ſtinct
Ja-cinth
jer-kin
joc-und
joy-ful
judg-ment
Kin-dred
Lap-wing
lav-iſh
law-ful
len-tils
lim-it
lin-guiſt
lo-cuſt
lowr-ing
luſt-ful
lu-ſtring
Man-drake
man-ner
mar-gin
ma-trix
mid-wife
mil-dew

mind-

min-cing
min-im
mo-ment
morn-ing
mot-to
Nap-kin
need-ful
non-ſenſe
nut-meg
Ob-ject
off-ſpring
oint-ment
oſ-pray
oſ-trich
out-caſt
out-ſide
pain-ful
par-boil
parch-ment
par-iſh
par-tridge
pat-ent
pave-ment
pay-ment
pea-cock
pee-viſh
per-iſh
pil-grim
pip-kin
pip-pin
pot-ſherd
pre-cept
prim-roſe
prod-uct
prof-it
proſ-pect
prov-ince
pru-dence
pul-pit
pun-iſh
Quag-mire
quick-ſand
Rain-bow
rap-id
rat-ling
rav-iſh
ref-uge
rel-iſh
ref-cue
rub-biſh
ru-in
Sab-bath
ſack-but
ſa-criſt
ſan-guin
ſhame-ful
ſher-if
ſhip-board
ſhip-wrack
ſhil-ling
ſin-ew
ſin-ful
ſol-id
ſor-did
ſtab-liſh
ſtan-za
ſti-pend
ſtrip-ling
ſub-urbs
ſuck-ling
ſul-phur
ſur-name
Tack-ling
tem-peſt
thank-ful
ti-dings
tink-ling
tiſ-ſue
top-ic
traf-ic
trav-erſe
tri-umph
tu-lip
tu-mult
Val-ue
van-iſh
van-quiſh
var-niſh
ver-min
veſt-ment
vom-it
up-right
up-roar
ur-chin
ur-gent
Wel-fare
witch-craft
wo-ful
wrath-ful
wrong-ful

ii. TRISYLLABLES:

1. *Oxytones.*

AM-buſ-cade
ap-per-tain
ap-pre-hend
Cap-a-pee
ca-val-cade
cir-cum-ciſe
cir-cum-ſcribe
cir-cum-vent
com-pre-hend
con-tra-dict
con-de-ſcend
cor-re-ſpond

coun-ter-mand
coun-ter-mine
coun-ter-vail
Dom-in-eer
duc-a-toon
En-ter-tain
Im-ma-ture
im-por-tune
in-ter-cede
in-ter-cept
in-ter-fere
in-ter-line
in-ter-mix
in-ter-poſe
in-ter-rupt
in-ter-ſect
in-ter-ſperſe
in-ter-vene
in-ter-weave
in-tro-duce
Mac-a-roon
O-ver-charge
o-ver-flow
o-ver-laid
o-ver-ſeer
o-ver-ſpread
o-ver-thrown
o-ver-whelm
Par-a-mount
per-ſe-vere
pi-o-neer
pre-ma-ture
pri-va-teer
re-aſ-ſume
re-cog-nize
re-im-burſe
re-in-force
re-in-ſtate
re-par-tee
Ser-e-nade
There-up-on
Vi-o-lin
vol-un-teer
Un-der-mine
un-gen-teel

2. *Penacutes.*

AB-ol-iſh
ad-ja-cent
ac-com-pliſh
ad-mon-iſh
a-gree-ment
a-maze-ment
a-part-ment
ap-point-ment
aſ-ſaſ-ſin
a-ſton-iſh
a-tone-ment
au-then-tic
Bra-va-do
Clan-deſ-tin
co-he-rent
con-tent-ment
con-tin-ue
de-co-rum
de-lin-quent
de-mol-iſh
dim-in-iſh
do-meſ-tic
E-mer-gent
e-nor-mous
e-ſtab-liſh
ex-hib-it
ex-tin-guiſh
ex-trin-ſic
Fan-taſ-tic
Gra-na-do
I-de-a
in-cum-bent
in-dul-gent
in-hab-it
in-her-it
in-ſip-id
in-trin-ſic
in-val-id
Out-land-iſh
Pro-hib-it
Re-lin-quiſh
re-plen-iſh
re-plev-in
re-tin-ue
re-ven-ue

Tar-

Tar-pau-lin
tranſ-pa-rent
Vice-ge-rent
Un-mind-ful
un-ſkil-ful
un-thank-ful

3. *Ternacutes.*

AB-ſo-lute
a-li-en
al-im-ent
ap-pe-tite
a-que-duct
ar-gu-ment
au-tho-rize
Ban-iſh-ment
bar-ba-riſm
ben-e-fit
bleſ-ſed-neſs
blun-der-buſs
blun-der-ing
boun-ti-ful
Cau-ter-ize
cer-tif-ie
cir-cum-flex
cir-cum-ſpect
clar-if-ie
com-pe-tent
com-plim-ent
con-cu-bine
con-fid-ence
con-ſe-quence
con-ſtit-ute
con-tin-ence
cor-pu-lent
croc-o-dile
cru-cif-ie
Dam-nif-ie
de-if-ie
deſ-tit-ute
det-rim-ent
di-a-dem
di-a-lect
dif-fic-ult
dif-fid-ent
dil-i-gence
diſ-ſo-lute
doc-u-ment
E-dif-ie
el-e-ment
el-o-quence
em-bry-o
em-in-ent
em-pha-ſis
en-ter-prize
ev-id-ence
ex-cel-lent
ex-cre-ment
ex-e-cute
Fer-u-la
fiſ-tu-la
for-tif-ie
frank-in-cenſe
frau-du-lent
fruc-tif-ie
fun-da-ment
Gen-u-in
gov-ern-ment
grat-it-ude
Hom-i-cide
Im-mi-nent
im-ple-ment
im-po-tent
im-pu-dent
in-cid-ent
in-di-gent
in-no-cent
in-ſo-lent
in-ſtit-ute
in-ter-courſe
in-ter-eſt
in-ter-view
Kil-der-kin
Lab-yr-inth
lat-it-ude
log-a-rithm
lon-git-ude
lu-na-tic
Mag-nif-ie
man-if-eſt
man-u-ſcript
mat-ri-cide
mer-cif-ul
mol-lif-ie
mon-u-ment

mor-

mor-tif-ie
moun-te-bank
mul-tit-ude
Neg-li-gent
no-tif-ie
nu-trim-ent
Oc-u-liſt
op-u-lent
or-na-ment
or-tho-dox
Pa-cif-ie
par-a-diſe
par-a-dox
par-a-graph
par-al-lel
par-a-phraze
ped-eſ-tal
ped-i-gree
per-ſe-cute
per-tin-ent
peſ-til-ence
plen-tif-ul
pol-it-ic
prev-a-lent
proſ-tit-ute
pun-iſh-ment
pu-rif-ie
pu-trif-ie
pyr-a-mid
Qual-if-ie
Ra-di-us
rec-tif-ie
reg-im-ent
ret-ro-grade
rev-e-rend
ru-dim-ents
Sac-ra-ment
ſanc-tif-ie
ſar-a-band
ſat-is-fie
ſer-vi-tude
ſim-il-e
ſpe-cif-ie
ſtig-ma-tize
ſtrat-a-gem
ſtu-pif-ie
ſub-ſe-quent
ſup-ple-ment
ſyl-lo-giſm
ſym-pa-thize
Tem-po-rize
teſ-ta-ment
teſ-tif-ie
tur-bu-lent
tur-pen-tine
tur-pit-ude
ty-ran-nize
Vac-u-um
vag-a-bond
ver-de-greaſe
vil-if-ie
vi-o-lence
vi-o-lent
Un-a-wares
u-nic-orn
u-niv-erſe

iii. TESSARASYLLABLES:

1. *Oxytones.*

AN-im-ad-vert
av-er-du-pois
Ca-rab-in-eer
El-e-cam-pane
Ga-bi-o-nade
Le-ger-de-main
Su-per-a-bound
ſu-per-in-duce
ſu-per-in-tend
Ul-tra-ma-rine

2. *Pe-*

2. *Penacutes.*

AC-a-dem-ic
af-fid-a-vit
an-a-bap-tiſt
an-te-ce-dent
ar-o-mat-ic
Be-a-tif-ic
bar-ric-a-do
baſ-tin-a-do
Cal-im-an-co
car-o-li-na
con-de-ſcend-ing
cor-re-ſpond-ent
Dan-de-li-on
diſ-con-tin-ue
E-van-gel-ic
e-ver-laſt-ing
Hal-le-lu-jah
In-con-ſiſt-ent
in-de-pend-ent
Man-i-feſt-o
math-e-mat-ics
mar-a-ve-dis
mem-o-rand-um
Non-con-for-miſt
not-with-ſtand-ing
O-ver-cloud-ed
Pan-e-gyr-ic
pat-ro-nym-ic
pe-do-bap-tiſm
per-iſ-tal-tic
phi-lo-ſoph-ic
The-o-ret-ic
Un-con-demn-ed
un-de-fi-led

3. *Ternacutes.*

AN-al-yſ-is
ap-oc-a-lypſe
Be-at-it-ude
In-dem-nif-ie
Punc-til-i-o
Sim-il-it-ude
Vi-ciſ-ſit-ude
Un-pun-iſh-ed

4. *Quartacutes.*

Ab-dic-a-ting Het-er-o-dox Sep-ar-a-tiſt

iv. PENTASYLLABLES.

1. *Penacutes.*

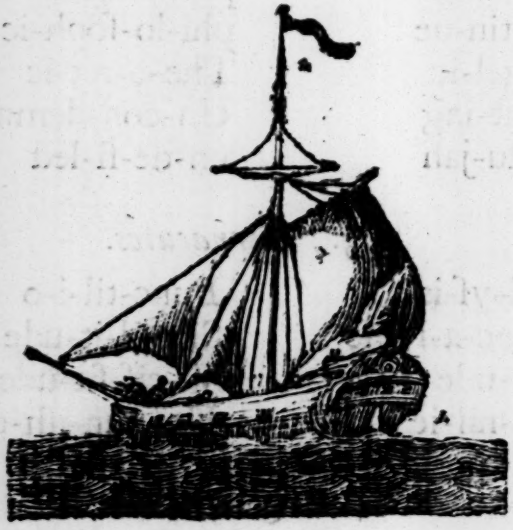
Ap-oc-a-lyp-tic Hi-er-o-glyph-ic

2. *Ternacutes.*

An-a-them-a-tize Re-e-ſtab-liſh-ment
ex-tra-va-ſa-ted

3. *Quartacutes.*

Ex-ten-u-a-ting|ex-ul-cer-a-ted|re-gen-er-a-ted



THE READING*-BOOK:

OR

EXCEPTIONS

FROM THE

ſpelling-book-ſounds

OF

Letters and Syllables:

SOME OF WHICH ARE

more Simple; and may conveniently be learnt by a ſingle diréction.

OTHERS

more Complex; and may better be explâind by being caſt into phraſes.

To which is Subjoind

AN

APPENDIX

Of Séveral uſeful Obſérvables.

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* *In this part, which is deſignd for the uſe of thoſe, who are well acquainted with the former.*—The ſyllables are undivided, *to leave ſcope for applicátion, and expériment: but*—The accent is markt, *to prevént a miſpronunciátion, which can only be guarded-againſt by expérience.*

NB. *The words, that have no accent, are pénacute.*

I. SIMPLE EXCEPTIONS[3]

from the ſpelling-book-ſounds of letters, &c.

A *ſounds like*

aw (1) *before* - ld *and* - ll: *as* bald, ball, &c. (2) *in* alſo, always, balm, exalt, falſe, halt, malt, want, ſcalp, ſalt, ſwap, war, ward, warm, was, what.

ai (1) *before* - nge *ſoft*: *as* change, changes, changeth, changed, changer, changeing, changeling, &c. (2) *before* - ſte: *as* baſte, chaſte, haſte, paſte, taſte, waſte. (3) *before* - the: *as* bathe, ſwathe. (4) *in* cambrick, cambridge. *See* E.

e: *in* catch, pall-mall.

i: *in the termination of bárytones in* - age *and* - ange: *as* image, quárterage, orange, &c.

u, *or an obſcúre eaſy ſound betwéen* u *and* a, *in the laſt of bárytones in* - al, - am, - an, - ance, - ar, - as, - aſt: *as* géneral, bedlam, german, grievance, ígnorance, defeiſance, delíverance, canvas, ballaſt.

is ſilent, *in* aaron, balaam, calais, canaan, carriage, chaplain, iſaac, marriage, párliament, pharaoh, virginia. *See* ai, ea, oa.

(ae)

e: *in Latin words*: *as* aeneid, aether, aetna. NB. *When*

[3] In the fóllowing liſts it is to be obſérvd that Derívatives, and Compounds, follow the rule of the prímitive, and ſimple: Thus, 'b' being ſilent in 'doubt', it is ſo in 'doubteſt, doubting, doubtful, doubtleſs, &c.'

—NB. *When a latin word is ánglicis'd,*[1] e *is géneraliy ſúbſtituted:*[2] *as* équity, *from* aéquitas, &c.

(ah) *See* H.

(ai) *See* A.

äi: *in hebrew terminátions: as* éphraim, ſínai, kiriathaim, ramathaim.

e *in* again, ſaid, ſaith. *See* (ay).

i *in the laſt ſyllable of pénacutes, in* - ain: *as* certain, mountain, &c. *See* A.

(al, am, an, ance, ant, ao, ar, ard) *See* A.

(ars)

arſe: *in latin words: as* mars, &c. *See* S.

(as, aft): *See* A.

(au)

ä: *in* aunt, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, ſlaunt, taunt, vaunt. gauging.

o: *in french words: as* claude, debaûch, &c.

äu: *in greek and latin proper-names: as* ageſilaus, archelaus, capérnaum, emmaus, ſtaniſlaus, &c.

(aw)

äw: *in* await, awárd, awáy, awhíle.

(ay)

ĕ: *in* ſays [ſez] ſayd, ſayth.

---

[1] Made engliſh, or caſt into an engliſh form.

[2] Put in the room of it.

B

ſilent (1) *in words ending in* -mb: *as* jamb, lamb: ſimb: dumb, crumb, thumb, &c. (2) *in* debt, doubt.

(bury)

berreĕ: *in* bury; *and in the terminátions of towns: as* cánterbury, &c.

C

g: *in* clyſter.
k: *in* acéldama, cis, ſcéleton, ſceptic, ſceva.
z: *in* ſácrifice, ſuffice.
ſilent (1) *before* k *final: as* back, block, &c. (2) *before* e, *and* i, *after* ſ: *as* ſcene, ſcience, &c.

(ch)

ſh: *in french words: as* chaiſe, &c.
k: *in moſt other foreign words: as* archangel, archelaus, archippus, árchitect, achan, baruch, choler, chymiſt, diſtich, enoch, eunuch, iſſachar, racha, ſtomachic—[*Except* chérubim, rachel.]

(ci)

ſh: *in* grécian: áncient: grácious. *See* (ſion, ti).

(chre, cre) *See* E.

D

t: *in* filberd.
ſilent *after* n, *in the penultim of pénacutes: as* handſom.

E

a: *in* clerk, ſerge, ſtern, wreck.
i: (1) *in compounds with* em, *and* en, *from the french:*

french: as embark, embrace, emboſs, employ: encamp, endow, engrave, engraft, enjoy, enjoin, enquire, enroll. (2) *in the laſt ſyllable of bárytones, ending in* -eit, -el, -en *(after two conſonants)* -enge, -eſt, -et: *as* forfeit, buſhel, barren, lozenge, foreſt, banquet, &c. (3) *in* chemiſt, engin, pretty, méſſenger, yes.

ee: *in* be, he, here, me, mere, rere, ſhe, we.

ſilent: (1) *in bárytones: before* n *final, after a cónſonant not -liquid: as* harden, raven, driven, cloven, &c. (2) *after* l, *in the end of polyſyllables: as* table, ſpéctacle, addle, eagle, tattle, &c. (3) *and in the paſt forms of verbs in* -le: *as* freckled, &c. *See* (ie).

lengthens-not (1) *in the terminátion of bárytones: as* private, malice, máritime, urine, promiſe, ínfinite, active, marrow-bone, wave, future, &c. [*Exc.* finite, hómicide, ſácrifice]. (2) *in* gone, none: are, were, have: give, live, ſive. *See* I.

ſhortens-not, *after two cónſonants*, (1) *in* change, grange, range, ſtrange, (2) *in* haſte, paſte, waſte. *See* A.

makes a diſtínct ſyllable *in foreign words (hebrew)*: jeſſe, mamre. *(greek)*: candace, catáſtrophe, epítome, eunice. *(latin)*: praemunire, ſímile, ſcire-facias.

after *r*, is ſounded (ſomewhat obſcurely) before it, *in* -chre, -cre, -gre, tre: *as* ſépulchre: acre, lucre: maugre: centre, luſtre, mitre, théatre.

before *r*, has an obſcúre ſound betweén *e* and *u*, *in the laſt ſyllable of bárytones: as* adder, after, &c.

before *s* apóſtrophated, in plural nouns, and in third perſons; *makes not an additional ſyllable*: *as* pope's eye, many popes, he takes. [*Except* when it cannot be pronóunc'd, with the *s*, but as an additional ſyllable: *as in the fóllowing terminátions*: - ce, - ge, - ſe, - ze; *as* grace, graces: to place, he places: age, ages: to rage, he rages: carcaſe, cárcaſes: houſe, houſes: aſſize, aſſizes: to freeze, it freezes].

(ea)

a: *in* hearth, ſwear.

e: *in* bread, breaſt, breath, dead, deaf, dealt, dearth, death, dread, earl, earth, head, health, learn, pearl, realm, rehéarſe, ſearch, ſpread, ſtealth, threat, tread, wealth. *See* (ed)

i: *in* bed-ſtead, inſtéad.

ee: *in* appéar, arréars, beard, blear-eyd, chear, clear, fear, flear, hear, near, ſmear: cleave.

(eau)

e: *in French words*: *as* beau, buréau.

u: *in* beauty. *See* A.

oy: *in* flambeau.

(ed)

t: *after hard cónſonants*; *viz.* k, l, m, n, p, tch, th, x: *as* (*for* choaked, *pronounce*) choakt. (ſmelled) ſmelt. (dreamed) dremt. (meaned) meant. (ſtripped) ſtript. (miſſed) miſt. (ſnatched) ſnatcht. (frothed) frotht. (fixed) fixt.

'd: *after other cónſonants*: *as* (*for* loved, *ſay*) lov'd, &c.

ĭ:

(ee)

ĭ: *in* been, breech, coffee, creek, ſleek.

(ei)

ē: *in* ſeize (con-, de-, per-, re-) ceive.
ëi: (1) *in compounds with* re: *as* reimbúrſe, reinſtáte, &c. (2) *and in* átheiſm, deiſm, deiſt, déity, pólytheiſm.

(eit, el, en) *See* E.

(eo)

ĕ: *in* feoffee.
ŏ: *in* george.
ō: *in* yeoman.
ee: *in* people.

(er, et) *See* E.

(ew)

ō: *in* ſew, ſhew, ſtrew.

(ey)

ĭ: *in the terminátions of bárytones: as* cauſey, &c.
ī: *in* eye.
ei: *in* hey-day!

F

v: *in* of: *as*, in the name of the lord of hoſts.

G

hard: (1) *in foreign proper-names: as* ageſilaus, geba, gihon, gílead, gílboa, &c. (2) *in ſome engliſh names: as* gelderland, ſeager, gibbons, gibſon, gilman, gilbert, huggins. (3) *in the infléxion of words ending in* -g: *as* (*from* big) bigger, biggeſt. (*from* brag) braggeſt, brag-

braggeth: bragged, bragging: bragger. *(from* bring) bringeſt, &c. (4) *in the fóllowing appéllatives, or common-names:* begín, biggin, eager, finger, gears, geeſe, geld, get, gíbberiſh, gift, gig, gild, gills, gilt, gimblet, gimp, give, noggin, piggin.

ſilent: *before* m, *or* n; *if in the ſame ſyllable: as* phlegm, arraígn, &c. [*Except* ápophthegm.]

(gh)

g - hard: *in* gherkin, ghitár, ghoſt.

ō: *in the terminátion of towns: as* hamburgh, &c.

ſilent (1) *in* - igh, - ight *(the* i *pronounc'd long)*: *as* high, hight, &c. (2) *in* ſtraight, caught, naught, taught, fraught, eight, bough, plough, ſlough, hugh.

(gl)

lly: *in itálian words: as* onéglia, feráglio, &c.

(gn)

nny: *in itálian words: as* ſignor, *or* ſeignor, &c.

(gre) *See* E.

(gui)

gwi: *in* anguiſh, linguiſt, penguin, ſanguin.

H

ſilent: (1) *after* r: *as* catárrh, myrrh, rheniſh, rhétoric, rheum, rhine, rhinóceros, rhyme, &c. (2) *after a vowel, in the end of words: as* ah, jehovah, meſſiah: oh, ſhiloh, &c. (3) *in* heir, herb, honeſt, honor, humble, humphrey: john.

ĭ: *in*

I

ĭ: *in ſyllables not áccented:* *as* cómical, ártifice, régiment: fertile, captive, &c. *See* E.

ī: (1) *in the paſt form of verbs apóſtrophated:* *as* grim'd, twin'd, &c. (2) *in* mild, wild, child .. climb .. bind, blind, find, grind, hind, kind, mind, rind .. pint .. ninth.

e: *in* fir .. third .. virgin .. firk, firkin, irk, kirk, ſmirk .. girl, twirl, whirl .. firm, ſkirmiſh .. chirp .. ſquirt, ſtirrup .. ſkirt, thirteen, virtue.

u: *in* ſtir: birch: bird: dirt, flirt, ſhirt: firſt, thirſt.

ee: *in french words:* *as* oblíge, machíne, magazíne, &c.

ſilent. *See* (ie).

(ia) *See* A.

(ie)

ĕ: *in* field-fare, friend.

ĭ: (1) *in hárytones in* -ies: *as* jellies, rallies, &c. *See* S. (2) *in the terminátions* -chief, -field: *as* miſchief, litchfield, &c.

ī: (1) *in the end of words:* *as* die, ſignifie, &c. (2) *and befóre* d, &c. *in óxytones:* *as* (*from* apply) applíed, applieſt, &c.

(ice, ime, ine, iſe, ite) *See* E.

(ian, ion, ious) *See* C, S, T, X.

(ir, ive) *See* I.

L.

ſilent: *in* fault, vault.

(-le)

N

ſilent *after* l, *or* m: *in* kiln: autumn, column, condémn, contémn, damn, hymn, limn, ſolemn.

O

ō: (1) *in the paſt form of verbs apóſtrophated: as* ſton'd, bor'd. (2) *in* bold, cold, fold, hold, mold, old, ſcold, ſold, told: boll, droll, poll, roll, ſcroll, ſtroll, toll: bolt, colt, dolt, holt, jolt, polt, revólt: comb: only, won't: divorce, force: porch: afford, ford, forge: pork: ſhorn, ſworn, torn, worn: effort, fort, port, repórt, ſport: forth: groſs: hoſt, moſt, poſt: ſloth.

u: *or an obſcúre ſound betweén* o *and* u: (1) *in the penultim of óxytones: as* commánd, conſúlt, corréct, protéſt, &c. (2) *in the laſt ſyllable of bárytones: as* gambol, wiſdom, tireſome, opínion, ſecond, armor, utmoſt, abbot, &c. (3) *in* col-, com-, con-, cor-, *the firſt ſyllable of teſſaraſyllable térnacutes: as* collection, commiſſion, concluſion, corruption, &c. (4) *in* wolf, bombáſt, comfrey, won, wont, done, monk: word, work, worm, wort, world, worth, worſhip, quoth *he*, doth: above, dove, glove, ſhove.

oo: *in* do, who: gold: bomb, tomb, womb: move, prove. *See* (oe)

i: *in* flagon, wagon.

ſilent: (1) *before* -n *final, after a cónſonant: as* bacon,

bacon, beacon: iron: baſon, mutton, &c. [*Exc.* canon, cannon, dragon, melon]. (2) *in* carrion, faſhion. *See* (eo).

(oa)

ŏ: broad, abróad.

öa: *in words compounded with* co: *as* coágulate, coalítion, &c. (2) *in hebrew words: as* gílboa, zoan, zoar.

(ock) *See* C.

(oe)

e: *in* oecónomy.

oo: *in* ſhoe.

(oh) *See* H

(oi)

öi: *in words compounded with* co: *as* cöincíde, cöíndicate, cöítion, &c. (2) *in* going.

(ol, old, oll, olt, om, on) *See* O.

(oo)

ō: *in* door, floor, moor.

u: *in* blood, good, hood, flood, ſtood, wood, wool: foot, ſoot: forſoúth.

öo: *in words compounded with* co: *as* coöperate.

(or, orce, ord, ork, orn, ort, oſs, oft) *See* O.

(ou)

ō: *in* court, four, gourd, mourn, pourtray, ſoul.

u: (1) *in the terminátion* -ous: *as* famous, &c. (2) *in the terminátion of towns in* -mouth: *as* dartmouth, portſmouth, yarmouth, &c. (3) *in* blount, couple, courant, flouriſh, nouriſh, touch, trouble, you, your, young, youth.

oo: (1) *in french words: as* amóur, route, tour. (2) *in* bourn, gouge.

ou:

(ow)

ou: *in* brow, cow, how, now, plow, vow.. coward, froward.. bowel, howel, powel, trowel, vowel.. dower, flower, power, ſhower, tower.. bowl, cowl, fowl, growl, howl, owl, ſcowl.. brown, clown, crown, down, drown, frown, gown, town.. dowry, lowr, towr.

oŏ: *in the laſt ſyllable of bárytones: as* follow, follows, fólloweth, fóllowed, fóllowing, &c.

P

ſilent: (1) *before* ſ: *as in* pſálmody. (2) *after* m, *in the ſame ſyllable: as in* empty, ſumpter, ſymptom.

(ph)

p··h: *in compound words: as* uphóld, &c.

Q

k: *in the terminátion* -que: *as* riſque, &c. (2) *in* conquer, exchequer, maſqueráde.

R

ſilent almoſt: *in* harſh, marſh.

(rh) *See* H.

S

z: (1) *in plural nouns: as* ſtars, naines, &c. (2) *in third perſons: as*, he has, he ſtares, he reads, &c. (3) *in compounds with* diſ-, *and* miſ- [*except before* c, p, t]: *as* diſdáin, miſapprehénd, &c. (4) *in paſt forms that end in* -ſed *apóſtrophated: as* eas'd, impós'd, us'd,

us'd, &c. (5) *in* accúſe, amúſe, aniſe, appéaſe, applauſe, as, bruiſe, caſement, cáſuiſt, cauſe, chaſtiſe, cheeſe, chooſe, choſe, círcumciſe, clauſe, cloſet, demíſe, deſérve, deſire, damſel, devíſe, drouſy, eaſe, énterpriſe, enthúſiaſt, éxerciſe, gauſe, gloſe, goſling, greaſe, hoſe, infúſe, is, miſer, míſery, muſe, noiſe, noſe, paliſade, páraſite, pháriſee, pauſe, pleaſe, *(com, de, ex, im, op, re, pro, ſup)* - poſe, poſy, praiſe, precíſe, premíſe, preſence, preſent, preſérve, preſúme, proſe, raiſe, ráſe, recogníſe, recógniſor, reſént, reſérve, reſíde, réſidue, reſíſt, reſólve, reſórt, reſúlt, riſe, rouſe, ſpouſe, ſurpríſe, teaſe, *(ad, re)* - viſe, viſit, uſe, uſúrp, wiſe. (6) *in* -ſm: *as* phantaſm, ſophiſm, &c.

ſh: *in* iſſue, ſugar, ſure.

ſilent: *in* carliſle, iſle, iſland, liſle, viſcount.

(ſion) *See* (ci)

ſhun: *after a conſonant: as* diménſion, &c.

zhun: *after a vowel: as* delúſion, &c.

T

ſilent: *in* -ſtle: *as* caſtle, thiſtle, &c. *See* E.

(th)

ð: *or* th *ſoft* (1) *in words ending in* -the: *as* bathe, tithe, clothe .. bequéathe, breathe, ſoothe, ſmoothe, ſithe, &c. (2) *in* (*be, under*) - neath, that, the, thee, then, thence, thine, this, thus, thy, with.

(ti)

ſh: *before a vowel: as* grátian, création, &c. *See* (ci, ſion, xion)

[*Ex-*

[*Except* (1) *in the begining of a word: as* tiara, tieth, &c. (2) *after* s: *as* celéſtial, fúſtian, báſtion, &c. (3) *in compáratives, and ſupérlatives from adnouns in* -ty: *as* mighty, míghtier, míghtieſt. (4) *in verbs in* -eſt, -es, -ed; *from* -ty: *as* I empty, thou émptieſt, he empties, he émptied. (5) *in verbals in* -tiable, *and* -tier: *as* pity, pítiable: empty, émptier, &c. (6) *in ſome hebrew and greek words: as* ſhephatiah, ſheáltiel, adramyttium, &c.]

(tre) *See* E.

U

ĭ: *in* lettuce. *See* (au).

(ure) *See* E.

W

ſilent: (1) *in the names of towns that end in* -wich, *and* -wick: *as* ipſwich, warwick, &c.

X

gz: *in* exáct, examin, exért, exile, exíſt.

(xion)

cſhun: *as* reflexion, crucifixion, defluxion, &c.

Y

ĭ, *or* ee ſhort, *in ſyllables not-áccented: as* émbryo, finely, myſtery, &c. [*Except compounds in* -fy: *as* ſignify, &c.] *See* ay, ey, *and* Préferables.

(yr)

ur: *or an obſcúre ſound betwéen* i *and* u, *in the laſt ſyllable of bárytones: as* martyr, &c.

Further

Further Exemplifications

OF THE

PRECEDING EXCEPTIONS:

FIRST

Sorted, according to the ſéveral peculiárities of the ſounds, as ſpécified in the géneral excéptions. V. p. 36.

THEN

Promíſcuous, in the courſe of the álphabet; for the further éxerciſe of mémory and judgment, in the applicátion of what muſt be pretty well famíliarizd by ſo many examples in the former tables.

More Examples of Excéptions from the Primmer-ſounds.

I. SORTED,

According to the ſéveral peculiárities before ſpécified.

a *as* i.

bagage	homage	meſſage	ſuffrage
bondage	hoſtage	paſſage	village
cabage	ímage	pillage	vintage
cotage	linage	ſavage	voiage
damage	manage	ſteerage	umbrage
furnace			

pena-) a *as* u *(-cutes*

annals	euſtard	fragrant	marſhal
balance	cymbal	frugal	mental
baſtard	damaſk	garland	moral
bulwark	daſtard	giant	mortal
buzzard	dewlap	grievance	mortár
carnal	dial	hazard	muſtard
cedar	diſmal	herald	niggard
cellar	diſtaff	human	nuſance
chapman	diſtant	huſband	offal
climate	dotard	infant	onward
compaſs	downward	inſtant	orchard
collar	drunkard	inward	organ
conſtant	entrance	lizard	outward
cryſtal	equal	loyal	penance
cumbrance	forward	malard	pillar

ai *as* i.

bargain	certain	curtain	mountain
captain	chaplain	fountain	murrain

oxy-) com *as* cum. *(-tones*

combine	commode	compile	compoſe
command	compare	complain	compreſs
commend	commute	comply	compriſe
commit	compel	comport	compute

con *as* cun.

conceal	concoct	confide	confute
conceit	concur	confine	congeal
conceive	condole	confirm	conjoin
concern	conduce	conform	connive
conciſe	confer	confound	conſent
conclude	confeſs	confront	conſign

con-

conſiſt	conſult	contend	convey
conſpire	conſume	contrive	convict
conſtrain	contain	convene	convince

cor *as* cur.

correct corrode corrupt

dis *as* diz.

diſburſe	diſgorge	diſguiſe	disjoin
diſeaſe	diſgrace	diſguſt	diſmay

pena-) e *as* i. (*-cutes*

blanket	cornet	frontlet	hornet
bonnet	crochet	fulneſs	jacket
budget	cruel	garret	jewel
burgeſs	cudgel	gladneſs	kennel
camel	cygnet	gobbet	kernel
cancel	darnel	goblet	latchet
carpet	ducheſs	goddeſs	landreſs
challenge	endleſs	goſpel	largeneſs
chancel	faithleſs	gravel	leanneſs
chanel	fennel	guiltleſs	limbeck
chapel	ferret	harmleſs	lozenge
civet	fewel	harneſs	mallet
claret	fillet	harveſt	minſtrel
comet	foulneſs	helmet	pamphlet

e *lengthens-not.*

famine	legate	motive	office
figure	mandate	native	olives
jointure	membrane	notice	palate
juſtice	mixture	novice	paſſive
lattice	moiſture	nurture	penſive

pirate	purchaſe	ſenate	torture
preface	purpoſe	ſervile	tractate
prelate	reſpite	ſolace	treatiſe
private	reſtive	ſtature	venture
probate	rupture	ſurface	veſture
proſtrate	ſamphire	ſurplice	volume
pumice	ſcripture	tincture	vulture

e *as* u.

amber	brier	cover	flutter
anger	buckler	coulter	fodder
archer	butcher	crier	former
babbler	butler	cumber	gander
badger	butter	dagger	garner
banner	canker	diver	gender
banter	chandler	divers	ginger
barber	chapter	draper	glitter
barter	charger	drawer	graver
batter	charter	eager	grinders
beaver	chatter	elder	grocer
better	cipher	ember	gunner
bibber	ciſtern	ever	gutter
bitter	clapper	faulter	hammer
bittern	clover	fitter	hamper
bliſter	cluſter	fever	harper
blubber	clutter	finger	kinder
blunder	cooper	flatter	lantern
bluſter	copper	fletcher	ſcience
border	corner	flounder	ſilence

el *as* il. *See* e.

en *as* n

becken	bitten	blacken	brazen
			burden

burden	harden	maiden	taken
frozen	hidden	moiſten	token
choſen	holden	open	troden
drunken	laden	oxen	waken
faſten	lengthen	ſmitten	weaken
garden	liſten	ſodden	woven
gotten	loaden	ſpoken	written
happen	looſen	ſwolen	woven

et *as* it — *See* e.

eſs *as* is. — *See* e.

ey *as* ĭ.

chimney	hackney	lamprey	valley
cockney	kidney	palfrey	volley

le *as* l.

babble	caudle	grapple	marble
bible	curdle	griſtle	meddle
bottle	daggle	handle	muffle
bramble	dazzle	hazle	mumble
bridle	dwindle	humble	muzzle
bubble	eagle	juggle	myrtle
bundle	fable	kettle	needle
candle	feeble	knuckle	nettle
caſtle	fickle	mangle	nibble
cattle	fumble	mantle	puddle

o *as* u.

author	bottom	canton	clamor
ballot	bullock	carol	collop
biſhop	buttock	carrot	concord
bloſſom	buxom	caſſock	coxcomb

cuckold	gammon	noiſom	ſecond
cuſtom	harbor	outmoſt	ſeldom
doctor	harlot	paddock	ſermon
error	havock	parlor	ſtubborn
factor	hemlock	parrot	ſymptom
favor	horror	pilot	tailor
foremoſt	houſhold	ranſome	traitor
freedom	jailor	rumor	tumor
fulſom	inmoſt	ſailor	tutor
gallon	kingdom	ſavor	vapor
gambol	loathſom	ſcaffold	welcome

on *as* n.

baſon	crimſon	maſon	reaſon
blazon	deacon	pardon	reckon
button	glutton	poiſon	ſeaſon
capon	iron	priſon	treaſon

ous *as* uz.

grievous	heinous	leprous	troublous

antepen-) (*-acutes.*

amorous	envious	numerous	righteous
barbarous	fabulous	obvious	ſcrupulous
boiſterous	glorious	populous	ſerious
captious	glutinous	ponderous	ſpurious
clamorous	gluttonous	previous	ſtrenuous
congruous	gorgeous	proſperous	ſtudious
copious	luſcious	querulous	treacherous
dangerous	marvelous	ravenous	virtuous

pena-) ow *as* oŏ. (*-cutes.*

arrow	bellow	borrow	fallow
barrow	billow	elbow	ſellow

fol-

follow	mallows	pillow	widow
furrow	marrow	ſhadow	window
gallows	mellow	ſorrow	winnow
harrow	narrow	ſparrow	yarrow

tion *as* ſhun

action	diction	fiction	friction
caution	faction	fraction	function

pena-) y *as* ĭ. *(-cutes.*

angry	city	ferry	greedy
army	clary	fifty	hairy
berry	clergy	filthy	happy
bloody	copy	flabby	hardy
booby	crafty	forty	hoary
booty	duty	frankly	hotly
bounty	eaſy	friendly	hurry
briefly	eddy	fully	lately
carry	empty	fury	lofty
cherry	entry	glory	lowly
chimny	fairy	goodly	luſty

More Examples of Exceptions from the Primmer-ſounds.

II. PROMISCUOUS,

or intermixt, for a trial of ſkill in the application of the former.

i. Dissyllables:

1. *Oxytones.*

afoot	become	beſiege	divide
aware	beget	bewray	divine
becauſe	believe	diveſt	divulge

2. *Pe-*

2. *Penacutes.*

lobſter
loiter
lumber
manner
market
marquiſs
marry
maſter
meekneſs
member
mercer
mercy
merry
mighty
miller
miry
miſtreſs
model
modern
modeſt
monthly
monſter
mouldy
mourner
mower
muddy
mullet
murder
muſter
mutter
namely
navy
needy
never
neuter
newly
newneſs
nimble
nipple
noble
number
offer
oiſter
order
over
paleneſs
pamper
paper
parcel
parent
party
partner
pebble
penny
pepper
pewter
phanſy
pimple
piper
pitcher
pity
plainneſs
plaſter
platter
plenty
plummet
plural
pocket
poët
pollard
poſſet
potter
poultry
proper
prophet
proſper
proudly
proverb
purple
quaker
quadrant
quarry
quarter
quaver
quibble
quickly
quiver
rabble
racket
rafter
railer
rally
rampart
raſhly
real
reaper
remnant
render
renard
riddance
riddle
rightly
riot
river
robber
royal
ruby
ruddy
rural
ſable
ſaddle
ſadly
ſally
ſandals
ſcabbard
ſcabby
ſcandal
ſcarlet
ſcatter
ſcholar
ſcoffer
ſcramble
ſcraper
ſcribble
ſcruple

ſcruple
ſecret
ſeemly
ſeller
ſelvedge
ſentence
ſerpent
ſettle
ſever
ſexton
ſhabby
ſhambles
ſhelter
ſhiver
ſhortly
ſhuttle
ſickle
ſickneſs
ſignet
ſilly
ſilver
ſimnel
ſimple
ſingle
ſiſter
ſixty
ſkilful
ſkillet
ſlackneſs
ſlander
ſlender
ſluggard
ſlumber
ſmatter
ſnuffers
ſnowy
ſober
ſocket
ſoftly
ſonnet
ſorely
ſorrel
ſorry
ſpangle
ſparkle
ſpeechleſs
ſpeedy
ſpider
ſpindle
ſprinkle
ſtable
ſtagger
ſtammer
ſtandard
ſtaple
ſtately
ſtedfaſt
ſteeple
ſteward
ſtory
ſtormy
ſtranger
ſtruggle
ſtrumpet
ſtubble
ſtudy
ſtumble
ſturdy
ſubſtance
ſuccour
ſudden
ſuet
ſuffer
ſummer
ſundry
ſupper
ſurfeit
ſwagger
ſwallow
ſweetneſs
ſwiftly
ſynod
ſyſtem
table
tabret
tammy
tankard
tanner
taper
tapſter
target
tarry
tatler
tavern
tawny
temper
temple
tender
tenet
tenant
thicket
thickneſs
thimble
thirdly
thirſty
thiſtle
thoughtful
thouſand
thraldom
threeſcore
thrifty
thunder
tillage
timber
timbrel
tinder
tingle
torment
torrent
total
trammel
trample
travel
traverſe
treacle
treatiſe
treble
tremble
trencher
treſpaſs
trial
trickle

tri-

trident	twenty	victor.	whiſper
trifle	twinkle	vintner	whiſtle
trivet	tyrant	viol	wholſome
trophy	vacant	viper	wicked
trouble	vaſſal	vocal	winter
truant	velvet	vulgar	wiſdom
trumpet	venom	uncle	witneſs
trundle	verger	under	witty
tumble	very	upper	wizard
turbant	veſſel	upward	worldly
turnep	veſtry	utter	wrinkle
turret	vial	wafer	yearly
turtle	vicar	weary	yonder

ii. TRISYLLABLES:

1. *Oxytones.*

commonwealth	diſcontent	diſunite
diſabuſe	diſembarque	fricaſee
diſagree	diſembogue	recollect
diſallow	diſeſteem	recommend
diſappear	diſengage	reconcile
diſappoint	diſobey	ſeventeen
diſbelieve	diſoblige	unbelief
diſcommend	diſregard	whereupon
diſcompoſe	diſreſpect	yeſternight

2. *Penacutes.*

abandon	abuſive	acquaintance
abortive	acceptance	admoniſh
abundance	accomplice	advantage

adven-

adventure
advowſon
allowance
anchovy
annoyance
apoſtate
apprentice
aſſemble
aſunder
attentive
balcony
cathedral
clandeſtine
coequal
confiſcate
conjecture
conjuncture
conſider
conſumptive
contemplate
contrivance
cordwainer
corroſive
corruptneſs
decanter
defenſive
defiance
deliver
demonſtrate
departure
deſtructive
determine
dictator
diſciple
disjunctive
diſquiet
diſſemble
diſtinctly
diviner
diurnal
epiſtle
eſpouſals
eternal
external
extirpate
forbearance
forbidden
henceforward
illuſtrate
immortal
imparlance
incarnate
incentive
incloſure
incluſive
inculcate
infernal
informer
intangle
interpret
inteſtate
inteſtine
malignant
maternal
miſchievous
nocturnal
obeiſance
obſervance
occurrence
offenſive
pomegranate
preſumptive
puiſſant
remainder
remember
remonſtrance
reſemble
reſtorer
ſeducer
ſequeſter
ſpectator
ſubmiſſive
teſtator
tribunal
vindictive
uncertain
unequal
unfeigned
unfaithful
unfruitful
ungodly
unholy
unjuſtly
unlearned
unruly
unſtable
untimely
unworthy
utenſil

3. *Ternacutes.*

abdicate
abrogate
abstinence
accident
accurate
actual
adjutant
advocate
affable
agony
ambushment
amity
amnesty
ancestors
ancient
animate
arable
armory
arrogant
artery
article
avarice
audible
audience
auditor
augury
banister
barrister
battery
beautify
benefice
bodily
bottomless
bravery
brevity
bribery
brigantine
brotherly
bullion
burdensom
burglary
burial
cabinet
calculate
capital
captivate
cardinal
carefully
carnally
carpenter
catalogue
cavalry
caveat
celebrate
century
chamberlain
champion
character
chapiter
chariot
chivalry
chymical
chymistry
circulate
circumstance
citizen
clamorous
classical
clemency
colony
colloquy
comedy
comical
conference
confidence
congruous
conjugal
consecrate
consonant
constancy
contrary
conversant
copious
copulate
cordial
cormorant
corporal
costliness
cotages
covenant
counsellor
countenance
counterfeit

cour-

courteous
credible
critical
crudity
cubical
culpable
cultivate
curious
cuſtody
decency
dedicate
deity
delicate
denizen
deprecate
derogate
deſolate
deſperate
deſtiny
deviate
dialogue
diamond
diaper
diary
dignity
dimity
dioceſe
diſſipate
diſſonant
doctrinal
drapery
dubious
dulcimer

dungeon
duplicate
durable
ebony
edifice
educate
elegant
elephant
elevate
embaſſy
emperor
emulate
enemy
energy
entity
envious
equipage
equity
eſtimate
exerciſe
expiate
explicate
extaſy
fabulous
faction
fallacy
family
fealty
fervency
feſtival
filthineſs
filial
fooliſhneſs

foppery
forwardneſs
fugitive
funeral
furious
furniture
furrier
furtherance
gallery
garriſon
general
generate
generous
gentleman
gloomineſs
glutinous
gorgeous
gracious
graduate
graſhopper
gunpouder
harbinger
harmony
hereſy
heretic
heritage
hideous
hindermoſt
hiſtory
holineſs
homily
horrible
huſbandry

hypocrite
idiom
idiot
idleneſs
ignorant
imitate
imprecate
infamy.
infancy
infinite
influence
innermoſt
inſtigate
interval
intimate
intricate
ivory
jocular
jovial
kalendar
kinſwoman
laity
larceny
latitude
lechery
legacy
legible
legion
lenity
leproſy
levity
liberal
libertine
lioneſs
luſcious
macerate
magiſtrate
majeſty
maintenance
management
manſion
manual
mariner
marmalade
martial
marvelous
maſculine
maſſacre
maſtery
mediate
meditate
melody
memory
mendicant
menſtruous
mention
militant
million
mineral
miniſter
miſery
mitigate
moderate
motion
multiply
muſical
mutable
mutiny
mutual
myriad
myſtery
narrative
nation
natural
navigate
naughtineſs
nightingale
nominate
notable
notary
novelty
numerous
nunnery
nuptial
obdurate
obſequy
obſolete
obſtacle
obſtinate
obvious
odious
officer
ominous
operate
oppoſite
oracle
orator
oſſifrage
overſight

outlawry
outwardly
palliate
papacy
paraſite
parity
partial
particle
paſſion
patience
paucity
pedagogue
pelican
penalty
penetrate
penury
perjury
perpetrate
perquiſite
petulant
pigeon
piety
pinnacle
poëtry
policy
ponderous
popery
popular
populous
poſſible
potentate
poverty
practical
preamble
precipice
prejudice
prelacy
previous
primitive
privilege
privily
probable
probity
prodigy
profligate
property
prophecy
proſperous
proteſtant
provender
punctual
puniſhment
purity
quadrangle
quality
quantity
querulous
queſtion
quinteſſence
quotient
radiant
radical
rapier
rarity
ravenous
recompenſe
region
regiſter
regular
remedy
reprobate
requiſite
ribaldry
righteous
royalty
ruminate
ſacrilege
ſalary
ſalivate
ſanctity
ſatiate
ſavior
ſavory
ſcorpion
ſcriptural
ſcrutiny
ſcullion
ſecrecy
ſection
ſecular
ſenſitive
ſenator
ſenſual
ſenſible
ſenſitive
ſeparate
ſerious
ſervitor
ſeveral

ſin-

ſingular
ſituate
ſlippery
ſophiſter
ſorcery
ſpecial
ſpectacle
ſpurious
ſtation
ſtrenuous
ſtudious
ſubſidy
ſuffocate
ſuffragan
ſummary
ſuppliant
ſupplicate
ſurcingle
ſurrogate
ſuſtinence
ſycamore
ſycophant
ſympathy
ſynagogue
tedious
temperance
tendency
tenderneſs
terrible
tertian
theory
titular
tolerate
tractable
tragical
trinity
trivial
tympany
typical
vacancy
valiant
vanity
variance
various
vendible
venomous
venery
venial
verily
verity
veteran
victory
vigilant
villainy
vindicate
vinegar
violate
virginals
virtuous
viſible
viſion
vitious
vitriol
ultimate
unction
union
unity
uſual
utterance
wayfaring
wearineſs
wickedneſs
widower
widowhood
wilderneſs
wofully
workmanſhip
wretchedneſs

iii. TESSARASYLLABLES.

1. *Oxytones.*

nevertheleſs recogniſor

2. *Penacutes.*

accidental
acquieſcence
adamantine
agriculture
apprehenſive
arbitrator
benefactor
coadjutor
commentator
comprehenſive
correſpondent
fornicator
horizontal
howſoever
imitator
immaturely
incorrectly
indiſcreetly
inſtrumental
interceſſor
interloper
intermingle
intermixture
mediator
miſadventure
miſinterpret
moderator
navigator
numerator
obſervator
occidental
operator
opportunely
ornamental
pennyroyal
peradventure
perſeverance
predeceſſor
procurator
prolocutor
regulator
ſacerdotal
ſalamander
ſequeſtrator
ſuperviſor
ſupplemental
unbegotten
undertaken
univerſal
whenſoever
whereſoever

3. *Ternacutes.*

abbreviate
ability
abominate
abundantly
accelerate
acceſſible
accommodate
acidity
activity
addition
adminiſter
admiſſion
adoption
adulterate
affection
affinity
alacrity
allegiance
alluſion
ambaſſador
ambiguous
ambition
amphibious
analogy
angelical
annihilate
antipathy
antiquity
apology
apparitor
appellative
appropriate
appurtenance
articulate
artillery
aſperſion

aſſaſſinate
aſſiduous
aſſociate
aſſumption
attention
attenuate
audacious
barbarian
barbarity
behaviour
beneficence
benevolence
bituminous
calamity
canonical
capacity
capitulate
capricious
captivity
celerity
celeſtial
cenſorious
centurion
certificate
ceſſation
creation
credulity
damnation
debility
decennial
deciſion
decoction
defection
deficient
degenerate
dejection
delectable
deliberate
delicious
delineate
deliverance
deluſion
depopulate
depreſſion
deriſion
deſcription
deſertion
deſtruction
determinate
detraction
devotion
dexterity
diffuſion
digreſſion
dimenſion
diminutive
direction
diſcretion
diſcuſſion
diſhoneſty
diſſenſion
diſtinction
diverſity
diviſion
effectual
effeminate
efficient
effuſion
egregious
ejection
elaborate
election
emaſculate
embroidery
emiſſion
emphatical
enormity
epiſcopal
equality
equivocal
equivocate
eradicate
erroneous
eruption
eſſential
eternity
etherial
evacuate
evaporate
evaſion
exaction
exaſperate
exemtion
exhilarate
exonerate
exorbitant
expanſion
expedient
experience

expo-

expoſitor
expreſſion
expulſion
extenuate
exterior
extortion
extraction
extremity
exuberant
facility
fallacious
familiar
fantaſtical
ferocity
fertility
feſtivity
fidelity
foundation
fragility
fruition
garrulity
grammatical
harmonious
humanity
humility
hydropical
hypocriſy
identity
idolatrous
illiterate
illuminate
illuſtrious
immaculate

immediate
immerſion
immutable
impartial
imperious
impetuous
importunate
impreſſion
impunity
inceſſant
incongruous
incorporate
indefinite
indelible
indemnity
induſtrious
ineffable
infection
inferior
ingenious
inheritance
iniquity
initiate
injunction
injurious
inſcription
inſcrutable
inſinuate
inſpection
inſtruction
integrity
intention
interior

invaſion
invention
inveterate
inviolate
inviſible
ironical
irregular
irruption
judicial
judicious
laborious
laſcivious
legitimate
licentiate
licentious
litigious
magician
malevolent
malicious
material
matriculate
maturity
melodious
meridian
mortality
muſician
narration
nativity
nobility
notorious
obedience
objection
oblation

obli-

obliterate
oblivion
obnoxious
obſcurity
obſtruction
occaſion
oeconomy
officious
opinion
oppreſſion
opprobrious
oration
original
outrageous
particular
partition
pathetical
pavilion
peculiar
penurious
perdition
perfection
perfidious
pernicious
perpetual
perplexity
perſpicuous
petition
philoſopher
phyſician
pollution
poſſeſſion
poſition
poſterity
poſtilion
potential
precipitate
prediction
predominate
preeminence
preparative
prerogative
preſbytery
preſcription
preſumptuous
prodigious
profeſſion
progenitor
proportion
propriety
proſperity
provincial
proviſion
purgation
quaternion
quotidian
rebellion
receptacle
reception
reciprocal
redemption
reflexion
regenerate
rejection
reiterate
relation
reluctancy
remiſſion
reſponſible
reſtorative
reſtriction
retention
retaliate
rhetorical
ridiculous
ſagacity
ſalvation
ſatiety
ſecurity
ſedition
ſeverity
ſimplicity
ſincerity
ſobriety
ſociety
ſolemnity
ſubmiſſion
ſubſcription
ſubſtantial
ſubtraction
ſubverſion
ſucceſſion
ſtability
ſupremacy
tautology
tempeſtuous
terreſtrial
tradition
tranquillity

tranſgreſſion
tranſlation
triennial
tuition
tumultuous
tyrannical
vacation
vacuity
validity
venereal
veracity
vermilion
vexation
victorious
virginity
vivacity
voluptuous
ubiquity
uncertainty
unrighteous
uxorious

4. *Quartacutes.*

abſolutely
academy
acceptable
acceſſary
accuracy
acrimony
adverſary
alabaſter
allegory
alienate
amiable
amicable
antiquary
arbitrary
arrogancy
barbarouſly
bountifully
caterpillar
cautiouſly
ceremony
commiſſary
commonalty
competency
complicated
confidently
conſequently
continency
controverſy
corrigeable
corpulency
curiouſly
delicacy
differently
difficulty
diffidently
diligently
dutifully
efficacy
elegantly
eloquently
evidently
excellently
exemplary
exquiſitely
factiouſly
february
figurative
fortunately
fraudulently
generally
gloriouſly
graciouſly
gradually
heterodox
honorable
hoſpitable
ignominy
impotency
impudently
infinitely
innocency
intimacy
inventory
lapidary
liberally
luſciouſly
magiſtracy
marvelouſly
matrimony
memorable
mercenary
military

miſera-

miſerable
moderately
monaſtery
monitory
motionleſs
naturally
national
navigable
neceſſary
necromancy
nominally
obſtinately
offertory
oratory
partially
patrimony
penſioner
peremtory
plenteouſly
powerfully
promiſſory
purgatory
rational
reaſonable
refractory
refectory
reſolutely
righteouſneſs
ruſtically
ſalutary
ſanctuary
ſecretary
ſeparatiſt
ſeverally
ſociable
ſolitary
ſpaciouſly
tabernacle
temporary
tolerable
turbulency
tranſitory
teſtimony
tributary
valiantly
valuable
vegetable
vehemently
vigilancy
venerable
virtuouſly
virulently
voluntary
whimſically

iv. PENTASYLLABLES.

1. *Penacutes.*

adminiſtrator ſuperintendant

2. *Ternacutes.*

academical
accidentally
acquiſition
admonition
affability
allegorical
ambiguity
ammunition
animoſity
anniverſary
apparition
aſſiduity
aſtrological
aſtronomical
avaricious
beatifical
benediction
benefaction
beneficial
ceremonial
circumciſion
circumſpection
coëſſential
comprehenſion

compe-

competition
condeſcenſion
conſtitution
contradiction
contribution
contumacious
contumelious
definition
diabolical
diſobedient
diſpoſition
diſſolution
diſtribution
epidemical
excommunicate
execution
exhibition
expedition
expoſition
generoſity
hoſpitality
hypocritical
illegitimate
imbecillity
impoſition
incorruption
inquiſition
inſtitution
inſurrection
interceſſion
introduction
juriſdiction
liberality
magiſterial
magnanimity
mediocrity
miſconſtruction
multiplicity
nonconformity
odoriferous
opportunity
partiality
perpendicular
perpetuity
perſecution
peſtilential
poſſibility
principality
prodigality
prohibition
providential
puſillanimous
recollection
repetition
reſolution
reſurrection
retribution
reverential
revolution
ſacrilegious
ſatisfactory
ſingularity
ſuperſcription
ſuperſtition
ſurreptitious
teſtimonial
valediction
unadviſedly
uniformity

3. *Quartacutes.*

abominably
abſtemiouſly
affectionate
ambiguouſly
ambitiouſly
articulate
authentically
auxiliary
canonically
communicable
communicative
concomitancy
confederacy
confectioner
confederate
contemporary
continually
conveniency
defamatory
definitively
deliberately
diſpenſatory
emphatically
equivocally

eſpe-

eſpecially
explanatory
extemporary
extortioner
extravagantly
exuberancy
fantaſtically
harmoniouſly
hereditary
immediately
immoderately
importunately
incendiary
incompetency
incontinency
indifferently
inevitable
ingeniouſly
ingloriouſly
inimitable
innumerable
inſeparable
inſuperable
intelligible
intemperately
inviolable
involuntary
irreparable
judiciouſly
laborioufneſs
laſciviouſneſs
legitimacy
luxuriouſneſs
magnificently
majeſtically
melodiouſly
miraculouſly
notoriouſly
obſequiouſneſs
particularly
pecuniary
perpetually
poëtically
promiſcuouſly
prothonotary
proverbially
ridiculouſly
repoſitory
ſignificancy
ſubſtantially
ſuſpiciouſly
tenaciouſly
unalterably
unanimouſly
undutifully
unlimitedly
unneceſſary
unpardonable
unmeaſurable
unprofitable
unreaſonable
unſeaſonable
unrighteouſneſs

4. *Quintacutes.*

arbitrarily
derogatory
dictionary
figuratively
heterodoxy
judicatory
miſerableneſs
miſſionary
neceſſarily
paſſionately
rationally
ſpiritually
ſociableneſs
vitriolated
voluntarily

6. HEXASYLLABLES.

1. *Ternacutes.*

animadverſion
archiepiſcopal

cir-

circumlocution
circumvolution
eccleſiaſtical
enthuſiaſtical
familiarity
gladiatorial
heterogeneous
hiſtoriographer
immutability
incomprehenſible
infallibility
irregularity
irreconcileable
mathematician
multiplication
obediential
puſillanimity
ſpirituality
ſuperiority
transfiguration
uncircumciſion
univerſality

2. *Quartacutes.*

ceremoniouſly
conſcientiouſly
diſobediently
geographically
geometrically
hyperbolically
ignominiouſly
illegitimacy
incommunicable
inconſiderable
inconveniently
inſufficiently
magiſterially
meritoriouſly
ſacrilegiouſly
ſuperſtitiouſly
ſupercilioufly
ſupernumerary

3. *Quintacutes.*

affectionately
compaſſionately
conſiderableneſs
incorrigibleneſs
intolerableneſs
involuntarily
propitiatory
proportionable
uncharitableneſs
unconſcionable
unpardonableneſs
unneceſſarily
unprofitableneſs
unreaſonableneſs

vi. HEPTASYLLABLES.

1. *Ternacutes.*

antitrinitarians
coeſſentiality
conſubſtantiation
diſcontinuation
excommunication
immenſurability
immateriality
indiviſibility
incompatibility
latitudinarian
miſinterpretation
naturalization
ratiocination
recapitulation
reconciliation
ſupererogation
tranſubſtantiation
valetudinarian

2. *Quartacutes.*

diſadvantageouſly
eleemoſynary
inefficaciouſneſs
plenipotentiary

3. *Quintacutes.*

diſproportionable
diſproportionateneſs
extraordinarily
unintelligibleneſs

4. *Hexacutes.*

unconſcionableneſs

vii. OCTOSYLLABLES.

Ternacutes.

incomprehenſibility
ſyncategorematical

II. Complex Exceptions

from the ſpelling-book-ſounds of letters, &c.

A

1. At *abergavenny* [ab-er-ghé-nee] in mónmouthſhire. Sarah, and *ábraham*. I *acknowlege* the recéipt of it. An adnoun, or noun *ádjective*. Dear friend, *adieu*: Wónderful, or *ádmirable*. In the *ádmiralty*-office.

2. He lives at ſaint *albans* [aw-buns]. He was born at *agmondeſham* [aim-ſhum]. An *álderman* of london. Laſt years *álmanack*. The father *almighty*.

3. An *almond* tree. He's *almóſt* ruind. Give *alms* to the poor. At *alnwick* [an-wic] in northúmberland. Are they come *already?* [a-red-ee].

4. Does he live at *alresford?* [ailz-furd] in hampſhire? Make no *alterátion*. It's *altogether* unnéceſſary. Is he *amóng* the ſlain? The *anchor* of a ſhip.

5. Moderns, and *áncients*. Was it a roſe, or an *anemone?* [émo-nee]. The *anger* of the lord. A dram of *aniſeſeed*. At *another* time.

6. Did he *anſwer* me? Is *any* body there? An *apophthegm*, or pithy ſaying. A bailif, and *appáritor*. Is he a doctor, or *apóthecary?*

7. Chriſt and his *apoſtles*. Her bib, and *apron*. Potatoes, and *ártichokes*. Chicken, and *aſpáragus* [ſpár-a-graſs]. He ſpoke with great *aſſurance*.

8. He's troubled with an *aſthma*. A deiſt, and an *atheiſt*. He went *athwárt* the way.

A cóunſelor, and an *attorney*. St *auguſtin* [auſtin].

9. An *aukward* fellow. Is it an *auricula*, [rek-lăs] or a polyanthus? By whoſe *authórity?*

B

1. A *bailif*, and his fóllower. He ſtood in the *balcony*. 'Tis pity to *balk* him. The *balm* of gílead. Some *balſam* of peru.

2. Againſt the *baluſtres* [bán-iſ-turs] of the ſtairs. To publiſh the *banns* of mátrimony. St *bartholomew*'s [bár-tle-mee's] hóſpital. Shamefac'd, and *baſhful*. The *beak-iron* [beck-ern] of an anvil.

3. He lives in *berkſhire*. Through *bermondſey* - [bár-na-bee] ſtreet in ſouthwark. He's gone to *bírmingham* [brúm-midg-um]. The *boatſwain* [bo-ſn] of a ſhip. A pillow, and *bolſter*.

4. A mortar for *bombs*. The *boſom*, or breaſt. Is it *bought*, or ſold? She wears a *bracelet* on her arm. A *bráſier*, and a tinker.

5. At *brentford* [branfurd] in míddleſex. Joſeph, and his *brethren*. A native of *briſtol*. My *brother*, and ſiſter. To beat, and *bruiſe*.

6. He bears a heavy *burthen*. Had you any *búſineſs* with him? I am very *buſy*.

C

1. A *cacao* [co-co] nut, of which chocolate is made. A cow, and a *calf*. She wears a *capuchíne*. The *carcaſe* of an ox. I would not *chagríne* [ſhag-green] or trouble him.

2. Is it whiting, or *chalk?* In the bed-*chamber*. He has a good *chárácter*. Was it a coach, or a *chariot?* To *chaſten*, or chaſtíſe.

3. At

3. At *chippenham*, in wiltſhire. At *cheſhunt*, [ches-'n] in hértford-ſhire. The *chevalier* [ſhev-a-leer] or pretender. A hen, and *chicken*. A woman, and her *children*.

4. Is it delph, or *china* [chey-nee]. At *chéltenham*, in glóuceſterſhire. A mallet, and *chiſſel*. My lord *cholmondeley* [chum-lee]. Mace, and *cínamon*.

5. The centre of a *circle*. He went the *circuit*. At *cirenceſter* [ſiſ-e-tur], in glóuceſterſhire. He ſung like a *chóriſter* [quér-iſ-tur]. At *chriſtmas*, or lady-day.

6. Neat, and *cleanly*. Did he *cleanſe* the maſh-tub? Can you *climb* the tree? Is he a *clóthier?* He took *cógniſance* of that affair.

7. Some *cóchineal* for dying. A *cock-ſwain* [cox-'n] that takes care of the cock-boat. A cap, or a *coif*. Cabage, or *cole-worts*. A fine red *colour*.

8. A captain, and a *cólonel*. A hony-*comb*. Fair, and *comely*. To *comfort* the afflicted. At the word of *commánd*.

9. He was in good *cómpany*. With *condign* púniſhment. The *conduit* ran with wine. William the *cónqueror*. He was in the plot, or *conſpíracy*.

10. A good *cónſcience*. A *conſciéntious* man. Self *cónſciouſneſs*. Call a *cónſtable*. Can you *conſtrue* this piece of latin?

11. Has the *coroner* [crown-ur] ſate upon the dead body? Thou ſhalt not *covet* what is another's. To *cough*, and ſpit. One's own *country*. A *couple* of rabbits.

12. A man of *courage*. He receíved us *cóurteouſly*. She made him

him a *cóurteſy* [curchee]. Is he a citizen, or a *cóurtier?* In a *courtly* manner.

12. Was it a bull, or a *cow?* With rage, and *cruelty*. To *cruiſe* along the coaſts. A melon, and a *cúcumber* [cow-cum-ber]. A *cuiraſſier*, or horſeman armd with a cuiráſs.

13. Put the bread in the *cupboard*. Put a *cuſhion* [quiſh-in] on the chair. The *czar*, and czarina of moſcovy.

D

1. Wounded with a *dagger*. A vírtuous *damſel*. At *dárlington* [darn-ton] in durham. A ſon, and a *daughter*. A vile *debauchée*.

2. To *deign*, or vouchſafe. In the town of *deptford*. Does he live in *dérbyſhire?* A *déſpicable* wretch. To contemn, or *deſpíſe*.

3. Reſiſt the *devil*. A *diamond*-ring. Lend me your *dictionary*. Good *digéſtion*. After a ſhort *digréſſion*.

4. Give him *diréctions*. To his own *diſadvantage*. A great *diſaſter*. Do you *diſcérn* it. His face all pale and *diſfigurd*.

5. A *diſhoneſt* man. To his great *diſhonor*. Did he *diſinherit* his ſon? Mrs *dórothy*. Twelve is a *dozen*.

6. Drink a *draught*. At *droitwich* [durtwich] in cheſhire. A camel and a *drómedary*. He was *droughthy*, or thirſty. Why ſo *drowſy?* He was put in a *dúngeon*.

E

1. In jeſt, or in *earneſt*. Born at *édinburgh* [édin-bur-row]. Fourſcore is *eighty*. Take *either* this, or that. Mrs *éleanor*.

2. Did he *embálm* the body? Should he *endeavour* to do ſo? The people of *england*. You have

have ſaid *enóugh*. An *enſign* in the guards.

3. A double-*entendre* [awn-tawn-dr]. To *eſchew* the evil, and follow the good. Was it *even*, or odd? The vale of *eveſham* [eſhum] in wórceſterſhire. Good, or *evil*.

4. Was enoch an *eunuch?* Goodneſs will *exált* a nation. Near exeter-*exchange*. You are to *exhórt* him. In an *extraórdinary* manner.

F

1. The truth, and *fálſity* of the thing. He's gone *farther*-off. He has paid to a *farthing*. As the *fáſhion* alters. The ſon, and the *father*.

2. Three *fathoms* wide. With much labor, and *fatígue*. January, *fébruary*, march, &c. A *feoffee*, to whom a *feofment* or grant is made. I *firmly* believe.

3. It coſt me *fivepence* [fip-unſe]. I flee, thou *fleeſt*, he *fleeth*. They are poor *folk*. A *fore-head* of braſs. The *foreign* news.

4. He was guilty of *fórgery*. He had good *fortune*. They *fought* bravely. Three, or *four*. He's *freer* than that miſer.

5. He ran-awáy in a *fright*. The *fruits* of the earth. A meſs of *frumenty* [fúr-me-tee]. He *further* ſaid.

G

1. Is the *gárdener* at work? Will he *gather* the apples? Is he got into his *gears?* She playd on a *ghitar*, or gittern. My head is *giddy*.

2. How can you *giggle*, and laugh ſo? Why don't you *gird*-up your gown? Tie it with your *girdle*. A boy, or a *girl*. Has he *given* it you?

3. The *gizzard* of a fowl

fowl. He lives at *glóuceſter* [gloſ-tur]. At *godalmin* [gód-li-mun] in ſurrey. To *govern* one's paſſions. Is it *gouge*, or *gough?*

4. I gave a *groat* for it. He ſtumbled at the *groundſil* [grun-ſil]. Can you *gueſs* what it coſt? He wants a *guide*. A man without *guile*.

5. It's worth a *guinea*. In another-*guiſe* [gheſs] manner.

H

1. The ſerjeant's *halbert*. The whole, or *half*. A farthing, or a *half-penny*. To loſe a ſheep for a *half-penny-worth* of tar. A bridle, or *halter*.

2. A pocket-*hándkerchief*. A *handſome* woman. To *haſten*, or make haſte. Why ſo *haſty?* Proud, and *haughty*.

3. He playd on a *haut-bois* [ho-boy]. This veniſon has a *haut-gout* [ho-go] or a high reliſh. The drink is *heady*. A *hearty* friend. Why do the *heathen* rage?

4. A *heavy* load. Is it a cow, or a *heifer?* It flew a great *height*. He lives at *hertford*. St *hierome* [jer-um],

5. His royal *highneſs*. Come *hither*. Near *holbourn*-bridge. An *honeſt* man. As ſweet as *hony*.

6. To *hough*, or hamſtring. She's a good *houſewife*. Did the dog *howl?* To dine with duke *humphrey*. A *hundred* times.

6. A *hungry* dog. They ſhouted *huzza*. Balm, and *hyſſop*.

I

1. He threw a *jávelin*. The yellow *jaundice*. Woful *jéalouſy*. In *jéopardy*, or danger. Sweet-ſmelling *jéſſamin*.

2. An *indictment* in law.

law. This, *inſtead* of that. The *invalids* in the hoſpital. Don't let her *inveigle* you. Was it *john*, or joan?

3. A *joiſt* of timber. Is that flower a *jonquil?* He's gone a *journey*. Is it *iron*, or ſteel. That's very *irkſome*.

4. An *iſle*, or *iſland*. The children of *iſrael*. The *iſſue* of the affair. An *iſthmus*, or neck of land.

K

1. His *kindneſs* to me. One of your *kinſfolk*. A *kinſman* of his. Have you any *knowlege* of him?

L

1. A footman, and a *lacquay*. Both *landlord*, and *lándlady*. In what *language?* How did he *languiſh?* Mirth and *laughter*.

2. At *láunceſton*, in cornwall. A *league*, or covenant. A *leathern* girdle. A little *leaven*. He lives at *leiceſter* [leſ-tur].

3. Was he at *leiſure?* Mr *leonard*. A tiger, and a *leopard*. At *leverpool* [lir-ple] in lancaſhire. In *lieu*, or inſtead of that.

4. A captain, and a *lieutenant*. Was it at *lincoln?* Why did he *linger?* Spíritous *liquors*. The city of *london*.

5. Did he win, or *loſe?* I am a *loſer* by him. He was *loth* to leave her. The herb *lovage*. Do you *love* it?

6. Born at *loughborough* [luf-bur-rŏ]. Such *luſcious* dainties.

M

1. Watch-work is *machínery*. Will he *maintáin* him? Good *malmſey*-wine. A miller and a *malſter*. So *mánifold* are his works.

2. As *many* as came. Was it *márgaret*, or mary? A *máreſchal* of france.

france. The duke of *márlborough*. He gave her in *márriage*.

3. A large *maſtif*. Mark, and *matthew*. A mead, or *meadow*. Lean, or *meagre*. The ſmall-pox, and the *meaſles*.

4. Weights and *meaſures*. A *médicin* for a mad dog. Dull, and *mélancholy*. By trade, and *mérchandize*. A rich *mérchant*.

5. They caught a *mermaid*. He ſent a *meſſenger*. Gold is the moſt precious *metal*. Is it proſe, or *metre?* At mídſummer, or *michaelmas*.

6. You *might* as well. Come, in a *minute*. He wrought *míracles*. A ſad *miſadventure*. 'Tis the ántidote calld *míthridate*.

7. A *molten* image. For want of *mony*. That dog's a *mongrel*. An ape, or *monkey*. He came out of *mónmouthſhire*.

8. The *monthly* magazíne. The eſtate is *mortgag'd*. Ruſſia, or *móſcovy*. His father, and *mother*. Frankincenſe, and *myrrh*.

N

1. The *navel*-ſtring. A *naughty* boy. A *nauſeous* draught. To *neigh*, as a horſe. Love your *neighbor*.

2. He is *neither* here, nor there. St *neots* [needs] in húntingdonſhire. His niece, and his *nephew*. Mr *Nicolas*. Day, and *night*. At the *ninth* hour.

3. A *northern* laſs. A *north-weſt* wind. Good for *nothing*. To *nouriſh*, and cheriſh. Every *now* and then.

4. That dunghill is a *nuiſance*.

O

1. Some flour, or *oat-meal*. On the wide *ócean*. As *often* as you do it. At *okehampton* [ok-

[ok-kin-ton.] All-wiſe, or *omníſcient*. I ſaw him but *once*, or twice.

2. He's *one* of a thouſand. Leeks and *ónions*. Lemons, and *óranges*. Something more than *órdinary*. Some-thing or *other*.

3. He is, *ótherwiſe*, very good. Bak'd in an *oven*.

P

1. Is it ſatin, or *paduaſoy?* She rode on a milk-white *palfrey*. The *palm* of the hand. He has got the *palſy*. The king's letters *patent*.

2. A citizen, and a *peaſant*. The *péntateuch*, or five books of moſes. A croud of *people*. He reads *pérfectly* well. Paul, and *peter*.

3. He ſhot a *pheaſant*. Seiz'd with a *phrenſy*. He's ſhort-breathd, and *phtiſicky*. He has taken *phyſic*. Dr ſuch-a-one, a *phyſician*.

4. Give me the pliers, or the *pincers*. He *piques* himſelf on his ſkill in medals. A *pleaſant* thing. He liſtend with *pleaſure*. At *plymouth*, in dévonſhire.

5. The *pommel* of a ſaddle. At *pontefract*, in yorkſhire. Call a *porter*. Give him his *pórtion*. He had great *poſſéſſions*.

6. A *poſy* for a ring. Milk *potage*. The *poultry*-compter. A *pourſuivant* [púr-ſe-vant] at arms. In my *preſence*.

7. Fair, and *pretty*. A *príſoner* in the fleet. Give the horſe ſome *próvender*. He ſung a *pſalm*. I read my *pſalter*.

8. Beef and *pudding*. He did it on *purpoſe*.

Q

1. You may *quálify* it with water. Both in *quálity*, and *quántity*. A *qualm* of cónſcience. There happend a *quarrel*.

rel. Dug out of the *quarry.*

2. The diviſor, and the *quótient.*

R

1. Is it hugh, or *ralph?* Will you go to *ránelagh?* I had *rather* do ſo. He's a *rátional* man. Is he *ready* to go?

2. Give me a *recéipt* for the mony. At the place of *réndezvous* [rán-de-vooz]. Do you love *rheniſh?* In *rheumatic* pains. In a *rhéumatiſm.*

3. Be not *righteous* over-much. To *rinſe* a glaſs. A *rivulet*, or little brook. A *róqueleau*, a ſort of great coat. In *róſamond*'s pond.

4. Does he live at *rotherhithe* [red-rif]? He uſd him *roughly.*

S

1. At *ſaffron*-walden. A *ſalade* of letuce and creſſes. On *ſaliſbury* [ſáwlz-bur-ee] plain. Does he love *ſalmon?* Some *ſalve* for a plaſter.

2. A *ſárcenet* hood. Some *ſauce*, or gravy. He eat a *ſauſage.* He can *ſcarce* walk. A *ſchedule* of the goods.

4. Héreſy, and *ſchiſm.* A good *ſcholar.* This day *ſe'nnight.* I ſee, thou *ſeeſt*, he *ſeeth.* The grand *ſignor.*

5. A *ſerjeant* at arms. A ſnake, or *ſerpent.* Your humble *ſervant.* She's out at *ſervice.* This day *ſeven-night.*

6. At *ſevenoak* [ſen-nuck] in kent. Shall I, or *ſhall* I not? A *ſhepherd*, and ſhépherdeſs. In what *ſhire*, or county? The ſun *ſhone* bright.

7. In *ſhore-ditch* [ſhaw-ditch] church. A *ſhovel*, and poker. He bore him on his *ſhoulder.* A *ſhrewd* ſign. At *ſhrewſbury* [ſhróze-ber-

bur-ee] in *ſhropſhire*. A *ſive*, and a riddle.

8. With *ſighs* and ſobs. A fine *ſight*. At the *ſign* of the golden fleece. Who art thou, *ſirrah?* A cloudy *ſky*.

9. A térrible *ſlaughter*. A ſlattern, and a *ſloven*. You'll *ſmother* him. We *ſojourn* here, as pilgrims. A brave *ſóldier*.

10. There are *ſome*. In *ſómerſet*-houſe. They *ſought* for him. Was it northward, or *ſouthward?* Over the bridge, in *ſouthwark* [ſúth-erik]. A box of *ſpikenard*.

11. The *ſpoils* of the enemy. A *ſquadron* of ſhips. He *ſquanders* away his mony. He has got a *ſquinancy* [quin-ſy] in his throat. Hunt the *ſquirrel*.

12. A cabbage-*ſtalk*. Firm, and *ſteady*. Was *ſtephen* here? A pain in his *ſtomach*. Has ſhe her *ſtómacher?*

13. Do you love *ſtráwberries?* A noun *ſúbſtantive*, or name of a thing. A *ſubtle* fellow. He has a great deal of *ſúbtilty*.

14. He lives in *ſuffolk*. Tea and *ſugar*. A *ſuit* of cloaths. Yes, *ſurely*. Bail, or *ſurety*.

15. Mrs *ſuſan*. And *ſwallow* a camel. The *ſword* of juſtice. The *ſynagogue* of ſatan. Give him *ſyrup* of poppies.

T

1. Can you *talk* french? A *tanſy*-pudding. A *tallow*-candle. A *target*, or ſhield. I'll give you a *teſter* for it.

2. The river *thames* [temz]. Are *theſe* books yours? Mr *theobald* [tib-ald]. At *theobalds* [tib-bulz] in hártfordſhire. Will you go *thither?*

3. Both hungry, and *thirſty*. Was it wílliam, or *thomas?* Is this a *thorough*-fare? They

are

are *thoſe* I ſaw. What, *though* he came.

4. I *thought* ſo. Ten *thouſand* men. Did he *threaten* him? I gave *three-pence* for it. He went *through* the houſe.

5. As fierce as a *tiger*. A waiſt-coat of ſilver *tiſſue*. The dreſſing-box on the *toilet*. Layd in his *tomb*. Does he live at *touceſter* [tóſ-e-tur]?

6. Limber, and *tough*. Wipe on that *towel*. In that watch-*tower*. The traitors *tréachery*. Lay-up a *treaſure*.

7. They paid *tribute*. In the hog-*trough*. Price *two-pence*.

V

1. A pretty *vagary* [fig á-ry] Mr *vaughan* ſaid ſo. Wine in the *vault*. At *vaux-hall* [fox-hawl] near lambeth. A *véhement* north wind.

2. Revénge, or *vengeance*. A *véniſon*-paſty. The jury gave their *verdict*. Vínegar, and *verjuice*. Drink, and *victuals*.

3. In the *vineyard*. A grim *viſage*. A vowel, and a cónſonant. A *voyage* to the indies. An *upholder*, or *uphólſterer*.

4. A glaſs of *úſquebaugh*. Intereſt, or *úſury*.

W

1. A *wagon*-load The cieling, and the *wainſcot*. Will you take a *walk*? To *wallow* in the mire. Wílliam, or *walter*.

2. At *waltham*-abby. Whither will you *wander*? A *wanton* woman. Wine and *water*. With what *weapon* was he killd?

3. A ferret, and a *weaſel*. In *wéſtminſter*-abby. Abſtinence is *wholeſome*. And *whom* did you ſee? A rogue, and a *whore*.

4. Do you love *whortle-*

tle-berries? And *whoſe* was it? Mr *willoughby* came-in. The *wiſdom* of this world. A man, and a *woman*.

5. Men, and *women*. I *wonder* at it. In *worceſterſhire* [woóſ-turſheer]. A *worthy* man. Mr *wotton* found it.

6. I *would* not do ſo. Dare you *wreſtle* with him? The *wriſt-band* of his ſhirt. He *wrought* miracles.

X

When *xénophon* livd.

Y

1. Of a *yellow* color. He was here *yéſterday*-morning. In *youth*, and old age.

Z

1. Mr *záchary*. A bigot, and a *zealot*. He is *zealous* in a bad cauſe.

To theſe may be added

CONTRACTIONS,

or ſuch words as are joind-together in common diſcóurſe, and pronóunc'd (and even written) very díffèrent from their true ſpelling.

*hardly tólerable but in the low famíliar ſtile.**

am	*I'm* ſorry for it	*I am*
are	*they're* in the way	*they are*
art	*thou'rt* the man	*thou art*

* We have very much untún'd our language by drawing *two words into one*, from a ſtrange humor of epitomizing——to which is alſo owing the fancy of curtailing ſéveral of our words, ſo that (in famíliar writings, and converſations) they often loſe all but their firſt ſyllables: as in *mob*, *rep*, *poſ*, *incóg*, and the like. And as all ridiculous words make their firſt entry into a language by famíliar phraſes; I dare not anſwer for theſe, that they will not (in time) be look't-upon as a part of our tongue.

Addiſ. ſpect. n. 135.

do	*d'ye* hear what he ſays	*do ye*
in	*i'th'* tub, or under it	*in the*
is	*he's* the man	*he is*
	it's he that did it	*it is*
	that's the thing	*that is*
	there's the point	*there is*
	what's the matter	*what is*
	where's he gone	*where is*
	wine's a mocker	*wine is*
it	*'tis* good to be here	*it is*
	do't then quickly	*do it*
not	*a'nt* I in time?	*am not*
	ar'n't you aſham'd?	*are not*
	ben't you afraid?	*be not*
	can't he read it?	*can not*
	cou'dn't he find him?	*could not*
	didn't you hear me?	*did not*
	don't he fear you?	*does not*
	hasn't he been here?	*has not*
	ha'n't you ſeen him?	*have not*
	mayn't I ſpeak to her?	*may not*
	ſha'n't I ſee you there?	*ſhall not*
	ſhou'dn't he have come	*ſhould not*
	'tisn't the book I want.	*it is not*
	won't he comply?	*will not*
	wou'dn't he venture?	*would not*
will	*I'll* be back preſently.	*I will*
	he'll forgive it.	*he will*
	ſhe'll forget it.	*ſhe will*
	we'll all be ready.	*we will*
	you'll be too late.	*you will*
	they'll make an end.	*they will*
would	*I'd* fain hear it.	*I would*
	he'd rather be here, &c.	*he would*

AN

APPENDIX

OF

CERTAIN PARTICULARS

OF USE

to the gaining a better knowlege

of the art of

SPELLING and READING.

under the titles of

(1) Préferables (2) Equívocals (3) Abbréviatures (4) Numbers (5) Marks (6) Grammar (7) Points (8) Reading (9) Writing (10) Proverbs (11) Apophthegms (12) Poëms.

I. PREFERABLES IN SPELLING and ACCENT.

i. In SPELLING.

Where Cuſtom is uncertain, or againſt reaſon; I would recommend†*

THE

following orthography:

1. CAST-OUT

ſupérfluous letters: that is, ſuch as are not néceſſary to the ſound; and for the retaining of which

* The uncértainty of cuſtom is, in nothing, ſo váriable as in Names: more partícularly ſurnames of men: partly, becauſe their oríginal derivátion, or true compoſition is far from the preſent ſound of them; and partly, becáuſe people take the líberty to ſpell their own names as they pleaſe. Hence 'Grávener, Gravenor, Grovenor, Groſvenor: Reynolds, Rainolds, Raynolds, and even Reignolds: Róbinſon, Robiſon, Robſon: Thomſon, Thompſon, Tompſon, Tomſon:' according to the ſkill or humor of the writer; or ſome ſuperſtitious or affected réverence to the cuſtom of their ánceſtors, whether true or falſe.—— It may alſo be uſeful to remárk, that the very ſame names are ſpelt different ways, in the old téſtament and in the new; becáuſe the words in the old teſtament are much according to the Hebrew; from whence they are tranſlated; and the new are ſpelt according to the Greek; e. g. Aſhdod, Azotus. Elijah, Elias. Joſhua, Jeſus: Iſaiah, Eſaias: Judah, Judas, Jude. &c.

† Dr Watts (art of read. pref. p. 15) is, indeed, for indulging

which there is no reaſon from the original— *Particularly* (I) *one of the double letters* (1) *final: as* chaf, jag, principal, parallel, plentiful, jar. [Exc. *in monoſyllables* (call, cell, rill, roll, full) *and their compounds* (recall, &c] (2) *in the infléxion of derívatives from prímitives that end in a ſingle cónſonant: as* Red: rediſh, réder, redeſt. Sin: ſineſt, ſined; ſiner; ſining. (3) *and in* biſect, britain, carot, cáraway, cínamon, chapel, denys, fagot, filet, gariſon, leter, linen, linet, lilie, magot, ſatin, velum, wagon, woolen. (II) *the ſuperfluous leter, in* achieve, antony, ducheſs, duchy, flich, vilain.

d, *in words derived from latin words without a* d: college, oblíge, &c.

e, (1) *in the paſt form of words that are pronoúnc'd without it: as* lovd, heard, &c. (2) *in the terminátion* -ey: *as* country, mony, palfry, &c. (8) *in the terminátions of bárytone polyſyllables in* -il -im -in -it -ome: *as* ſubtil, maritim, examin, unit, ínfinit: irkſom, &c.

k final, *after* c; *in the end of polyſyllables, derívd from the greek or latin: as* muſic, hypochondriac: fabric, ſplenetic, &c.

p, *in*

dulging the unlearned, in this caſe; allowing them to ſpell the ſame word different ways (e. g. *prétious*, or *précious*) eſpecially when it may be of uſe to prevent ambiguity (as, to *advíſe*: good *advice*)——But, moſt certainly, there is a better and a worſe way: and it can not be improper to point-out what is préferable; whatever liberties may either be allówd, or taken.

p, *in words derivd from ſuch as have no* p: *as* temtátion, contémt, aſſúmtion, &c.

u, *in words derívd from the latin, in* -or: *as* labor, honor, terror, &c.

2. Substitute

au *for* aw: *in words deriv'd from ſuch as have not a* w: *as* caul.

-el *for* -le: *in words derívd from ſuch as have a vowel before the* l: *as* battel, cattel, &c.

em- *for* im-: *in words derívd from the french: as* embáraſs, embárque, embálm, embelliſh, embráce, embroíl, emplóy, &c.

-eme *for* -eam: *as* extreme, ſupreme, &c.

en- *for* in-: *in words derívd from the french: as* enamord, encounter, encumber, endúre, enfórce, engáge, engender, engúlf, enráge, entíre, entrals, envelop, environ, &c.

-end *for* -ned: *in the paſt form of verbs ending in* -en: *as* ſoftend, &c.

-erd *for* -red: *in the paſt form of verbs ending in* -er: *as* renderd, enterd, &c.

-ete *for* eat: *in words derívd from latin words, in* -etus: *as* compléte, &c.

-ie *for* -y: *in verbs, and in nouns derívd from the latin in* -ia, -ium: *as* crúcifie, víctorie, &c.*

-oke *for* -oak: *as* cloke, ſmoke, &c.

-oll *for* -owl: *in words derívd from ſuch as have no* w: *as* roll, ſcroll, &c.

ph

* This terminátion is more agreéable to the ántient orthógraphy; and makes the perſons of verbs, and the plurals of nouns, regular: as *I defie, thou defieſt, he defies: victorie, victories*.

ph *for* f: *in words derivd from the greek* φ: *as* phanſie, phantaſm, phantaſtic, phantom, phlegm, phrenſy, ſulphur, &c.

-que *for* -k: *in words derivd from the french: as* attaque, biſque, chequer, flaſque, muſquet, relique, traffique, &c.

-re *for* er: *in words derivd from the french in* -re, *or the latin in* -ra, -rum: *as* centre, diámetre, fibre, filtre, maugre, meagre, ſépulchre, théatre, &c.

s *for* z: *in words derivd from ſuch as have an* s: *as* bráſier, eliſabeth, énterpriſe, loſenge, raſor, ſciſſers, &c.

-ſe *for* -ce: *in words derivd from ſuch as have an* s: *as* expénſe, pretenſe, récompenſe, ſuſpénſe, &c.

ti *for* ci: *in words derivd from ſuch as have a* t: *as* ántient, grátious, prétious, ſpátious, vítious, &c.

u *for* w: *in words derivd from ſuch as have an* u: *as* perſuáde, &c.

x *for* ct: *in words derivd from ſuch as have an* x: *as* crucifixion, refléxion, &c.

z *for* s: *in words derivd from the greek with a* ζ: *as* anátomize, baptize, &c.

3. Write also,

from conſiderátions grounded on the ſame prínciples,

A ry to the crime. What Peaches, and *ábri-* will *accrúe* hence but *cots.* He was *acceſſo-* miſery? The head-*ach.*

An

An *achievement* we call (in héraldry) a hatchment. Don't be *affrayd*. Diſtilld in an *alembic* [limbeck]. Mrs *alice*. My lord *álmoner*. An *álnager*, that looks to the aſſize of woolen cloth. An *alarm* [in the ſenſe of a chime for a clock) we call a larum. Nutmeg and *alum* are good for an ague. The prieſt's *amice* on his ſhoulder. He has ſtraind his *ancle*. Cleopatra, and *ántony*. Chicken, and *aſpáragus* [ſpár-a-graſs]. For *aſſeſs* we cómmonly ſay ceſs: For *aſſizes*, ſizes.

B

A *báchelor* of arts. A *balance*, or pair of ſcales. To *balk*, or diſappoint. Bring me a *baſin* of water. Awhore, and a *baud*. In *béthlehem* (when we ſpeak of our hóſpital for mad folks) we ſay, in bedlam. Good bread, and *biſcuit*. He has good *blood* in his veins. Is it thorn, or *briar?* Mrs *brigid*. A *buckſom* laſs. A load, or *burthen*.

C

Boil ſome *cabage* with the beef. A *cag* of brandy. A *camlet*-cloak. A *carabine*, or ſhort gun. A *carot*, and a turnep: A pair of *chamois* [ſhammy] ſhoes. To *chant*, or ſing. Pleasd, and *cheer*-full. To *chern* milk for butter. You may *chooſe* which you will. Wine, and *cider*. Wild endive, or *cíchory* [ſúc-cory]. A *clerk*, or clérgyman, &c. He wears good *cloth*. A *clyſter* for a purge. With a *coif* on her head. To *coil* [quoil] a rope, or lay the turns round upon one another. To play at *coits*. With a *collar* about his neck.

Some

D

Some *dámaſcenes*, and other plums. The *damſel*, or young woman. Wíll he *deign*, or, vouchſafe) to do it? The lord of the manor's *demáins*. A *déniſon*, or fóreiner made free. Is it an ace, or a *deuce?* See, if you can *diſſuáde* him. A *drachm*, we pronóunce dram.

E

An *enſign*, or ſtreamer on the ſtern of a ſhip, is calld by ſailors an ántient. 'Twas *eſquire* (ſquire) pickard. In a trance, or *éxtaſy*.

F

Get you *farther*, to the farther [fur-der] end. The *fearn* on the heath. The ſmell of *fants*, or fox-dung. Of a wátery, or *firy* nature. The deluge, or *flood*. The *flook* of an anchor. To *flote* on the water. The lading, or *freight* of a ſhip. In *forein* countries. Is it flúm mery, or *frúmenty* [fúrmee-tee]? Put ſome *fuel* on the fire.

G

A *gantlet*, or iron-glove. Hung on a *gibet*. A *gill*, or quarter of a pint. A cion, or *graff*. A garner, or *gránary*. With a *grandeur* becoming him. Of a *gray* color. The *gulf* of venice.

H

Sins of a *hainous* nature. A ſergeant's *halbard*. A *halſer* [hawſer] a cable to hale a barge. A *hanch* of véniſon. He's troubled with the *hickup*. To *hoe*-up weeds. All his *houſe-hold*, or family. Of a dark *hue*.

I

The ſweet-ſmelling *jaſmin* [jéſſ-a-mee]. That man's an *ídiot*. An *indefeaſible* right. An *indiſpénſable* obligáti-on.

The

K

The child has got a violent *kink-cough*.

L

A *lacquay*, or foot-boy. A *lance*, or ſpear. To *lanch* a ſhip. A *landreſs*, or waſher-woman. Take the *lantern*, and light him. Are you at *leiſure?* Raiſe it up with the *lever*. A country-*lout*.

M

A *manteau*, or looſe gown. A *malkin*, to ſweep an oven with. The *maſhes* of a net. Of what *metal* is this buckle? 'Tis *miſſelto* of the oak. A *mortiſe*, and tenon. He was guilty of *murther*.

N

Nat, or *nathániel*. A *neut* is an eft. Nic, or *nícolas*.

O

'Tis *oakam*, or looſe hemp, for calking of ſhips. An *oeillet*-hole. The game of *ombre*. A garden, and *orchard*. An *oſtrich*, a large áfrican fowl. For *ought* I know, he ought to ſuffer.

P

A fat *panch*, a lean pate. A *parſnep*, and carot. Shoes, and *patins*. It coſt a *penny*. A *perruque* we call a wig, or périwig. Try to *perſuáde* him. The lady's *péticoat*. A dove, or *pígeon*. He *piques* himſelf on his ſkill in fencing. A *placáert*, or proclamátion. The *plait* of a coat. A *plaſter* for a ſore. The ſmall *pocks*. A *pórringer* of milk. He had his *portmanteau* [pórt-man-tle] behínd him. Milk-*pottage* [por-ridge]. On what *preténſe?* A *prétious* ointment. Pinks, and *prímroſes*. A *profáne* perſon. Some *prunes*, or dried plums.

To

To *purſue* thoſe that flee.

R

To *raſe*, or demoliſh. Give me a *recéit* for the mony. He is *réfractary*, or headſtrong. Weakly people ſhould obſérve a ſtrict *régimen*. A *reſtive* [ruſty] horſe. Neither *rhyme*, nor reaſon. A blue *ribon*. A *rundlet* of ale.

S

Don't *ſanter* up-and-down ſo. The gravediger, and the *ſacriſtan* [ſex-ton]. A *ſaſh* for my gown. Puddings and *ſáuciges*. He payd *ſcewage*, a ſort of cuſtom. A *ſcéleton*, or the bones of an ánimal put-together as when alive. Can you *ſcrue* on this lock? In the cheſt of drawers, or the *ſcritore* [ſcru-tore]. A *ſcutcheon*, the coat on which arms are borne. To *ſcreen*, or ſhelter. A *ſcimitar*, a broad crooked ſword. A milliner, and a *ſeamſtreſs*. A *ſearſe*, or fine hair-ſive. Without *ſenſe*, or reaſon. A *ſéntinel*, or ſóldier upon guard. A córporal, and a *ſergeant*. A *ſive*, and a riddle. Can you *ſolder* [ſod-der] this broken buckle. A brave *ſóldier*. The royal *ſóverain*. A globe, and a *ſphere*. In *ſpital*-ſquare. A ſaddle, and *ſtirup*. He has *ſtraind* [ſpraind] his ancle. A *ſtuyver*, a dutch coin. A *ſubtil* fellow. A *ſudden* ſtorm. Some *ſuet* for a pudding. A *ſurveyer*, or overſeér. Boild to a *ſyrop*. A *ſythe*, to mow with.

T

Is that ſilk *táffety*? Don't *teaſe* the boy. A *terras*-walk. To *threſh* corn. A *trial* of ſkill. Some carots, and *turneps*. Don't *tweak* him, or put him in a fret.

U

The *veil* of the temple. A fine parchment, calld *velom*. The párſonage, and the *vicarage*. A baron, and a *vicount*. Mr *vincent*.

W

The ſtrings of the ſpinét are of *wire*. A *witall*, a contented cuckold.

ii. In ACCENT.

Read	*rather than*
ácademy	acádemy
ácceptable	accéptable
ádmirable	admírable
advértiſement	advertíſement
állegory	allégory
apóſtolic	apoſtólic
ariſtobúlus	ariſtóbulus
aſcértain	aſcertaín
ávenue	avénue
capérnaum	capernáum
cháſtiſement	chaſtíſement
conféſſor	cónfeſſor
cóntrary	contráry
contríbute	cóntribute
cónventicle	convénticle
cónverſant	convérſant
córollary	coróllary
corróſive	córroſive
córruptible	corrúptible
concúpiſcence	concupíſcence
deléctable	délectable
diſtríbute	díſtribute
euphrátes	éuphrates

read	*rather than*
gazétte	gázette
heraclítus	heráclitus
horízon	hórizon
húngary	hungáry
ódorous	odórous
oecónomy	oéconomy
prothónotary	prothonótary
réceptacle	recéptacle
réfractary	refráctary
retínue	rétinue
ſónorous	ſonórous
ſuccéſſor	ſúcceſſor
tóward	towárd
útenſil	uténſil

II. EQUIVOCALS,

THAT HAVE

1. *The Same (or Nearly-the-ſame) Sound: but Different Spelling.*

A

1. He learns his *áccidence*. Many *áccidents* befél him.

2. A book of *accómpts*. Of that affair we have divers *accóunts*.

3. The *air* we breathe. The eſtáte he is *heir* to.

4. A pint of *ale*. What is your *ail*, or ailment?

5. 'Twill *alláy* the pain. The *allóy* of coins.

6. He ſpoke *alóud*. 'Tis *allówd*, or granted.

7. An *altar* for ſácrifice. To *alter*, or change.

8. An *ant*, or piſmire. My uncle, and *aunt*.

9. He's an *arrant* rogue. A knight-*errant*, like don quixote. She's gone of an *errand*.

10. I cannot *aſſent* to that. A ſteep *aſcent* up-hill.

11. With your *aſſiſtance*. The court of *aſſiſtants*.

12. An *augre* to bore-with. An *augur*, or ſoóthſayer.

13. A cárpenter's *ax*. The *acts* of the apoſtles.

B

1. A *bale* of goods. To be *bail* for one.

2. He was arreſted by a *bailif*. Was it nathan *bailey*?

3. To play at *ball*. Why does he *bawl* ſo?

4. Who was it *bawld* ſo? Is his head *bald*?

5. The country of *bárbary*. Mrs *bárbara*. A ſtráwberry, and a *bárberry*.

6. On his *bare* head. Like a *bear* to the ſtake.

7. A *baſe* fellow. The *baſs*-viol.

8. A green *bay*-tree. A *bey*, or governer under a dey.

9. How can that *be*? A hony-*bee*.

10. Drink ſome *beer*. A coffin on a *bier*.

11. The idol *bel*. Ring the *bell*.

12. The tree bears a *berry*. To *bury* the dead.

13. The wind *blew*. A *blue* color.

14. To roaſt, or *boil*. The ſwelling, and pain of a *bile*.

15. To *bore* a hole. A wild *boar*.

16. A branch, or *bough*. To *bow* the head.

17. A *bow*, and arrows. You're a great *beau*.

18. A *boy*, and a girl. The *buoy* of an anchor.

19. Well *bred*, or edu-

ducated. Has he *bread* to eat?

20. Horns on their *brows*. To *browze* on the graſs.

21. A *brute* beaſt. The *bruit*, or repórt.

22. A *burrow* for rabbets. In the *borough* of ſouthwark.

C

1. At *calais*, in france. A *chalice*, or cup for the ſacrament.

2. Did he *call* me? The *caul* of a wig.

3. A *cane* to walk with. Both *cain*, and abel.

4. The *canons* of a council. The *cannons*, or great guns.

5. A *cápital* picture. The *cápitol* of rome.

6. A *carat* of gold. A *carot*, and a parſnep.

7. A coach, and a *cart*. A ſea-*chart*, or map.

8. A *caſk* of brandy. A *caſque*, or helmet.

9. A *cenſer* for incenſe. A roman óffi-cer, calld a *cenſor*. Did he *cenſure* your conduct?

10. He dwelt in the *champian* near ſaliſbury. He challengd the *champion*.

11. A *checker*, one that checks. The *chequer*, or exchequer.

12. A *citern*, a muſical inſtrument. Good *citron*-water.

13. A *civil* man. Some *ſevile* oranges.

14. A *clauſe*, or ſentence. The *claws* of a bird.

15. He wears fine *cloaths*. To *cloſe*-up a wound.

16. A *collar* for the neck. In *choler*, and rage.

17. A *coarſe* cloth. A water-*courſe*.

18. A *cote*, or cotage. A *coat*, and waiſtcoat. To *quote* an author.

19. To *cork* a bottle. To *calk* a ſhip.

20. To give *counſel*.

The privy *council*.

21. To *cozen*, or cheat. My aunt, and *couſin*.

22. A *cúrrier*, and a tanner. When the *cóurier* arrívd.

D

1. The lamb, and its *dam*. A mill-*damm*. To *damn*, or condemn.

2. A *dane*, or native of denmark. Will he *deign*, or vouchſafe to do it?

3. Night, and *day*. The *dey* of algiers, the abſolute monarch there.

4. The *deer* in the park. It is *dear* at the price, my dear.

5. At the *devizes* in wiltſhire. He *deviſes* miſchief.

6. A ſpare *diet*. The *dyet* of poland.

7. A buck, and a *doe*. Knead the *dough*.

8. 'Twas *due* to me. The *dew* on the graſs.

9. A *dun* colour. Ha'n't he *done*.

10. The *duſt* of the earth. What *doſt* thou think?

E

1. In *eaſter*-hólidays. Our maid *eſther*.

2. An *elder* of the church. An *eldar*-tree.

3. 'Twas *er*, the ſon of judah.. To *err*, or commit an error.

4. The town of *eton*. Is it all *eaten*-up?

F

1. Weary, and *faint*. A *feint* in fencing.

2. Mr *fane* told me ſo. I would *fain* ſee him. To *feign*, or cóunterfeit.

3. Coachman, what is your *fare?* A *fair* woman in the fair.

4. A great *fault*. He *fought* bravely.

4. The *fauns*, and ſatyrs. He *fawns*, and flatters.

5, The *felloes* of a wheel. Wicked *fellows*.

6. A *felon*, one guilty

ty of félony. A *fellon*, or a whitloe.

7. A *fillip* with the finger. Mr *philip* ſuch-a-one.

8. Can you *find* him. He was *fin'd* for the offenſe.

9. I'll *flay* you alive. A louſe, and a *flea*.

10. A *fleam* to bleed horſes with. He brought-up a great deal of *phlegm*.

11. Fine *flour* for bread. A *flower* in a garden.

12. Both *fore*, and aft. Three, or *four*.

13. He's gone *forth*. The third, or *fourth*.

14. A *foul* ſtink. A *fowl* that flies.

15. Mr *francis*. Mrs *frances*.

16. Does it thaw, or *freeze?* A *friez*-coat.

17. A *friend* of mine. Dr *freind*.

18. A bacon-*froiſe*. A common *phraſe*, or way of ſpeaking.

G

1. A *gage*, a pledge or ſurety. To *gauge*, or find the meaſure of a veſſel.

2. In his *geſture*, or behaviour. A droll, or *jeſter*.

3. You *gheſt* well. Was he your *gueſt?*

4. With a *gilt* frame. The *guilt* of ſin.

5. The ox will *gore* him. The *goar* of a ſhift.

6. To ſigh, and *groan*. He's *grown* old.

H

1. A rabbet, or a *hare*. The *hair* of the head. (V. Air).

2. A *hart*, or ſtag. Could you find in your *heart?*

3. To *haſh*, or cut ſmall. A *harſh* maſter.

4. A *hawk*, or buzzard. To *hake*, and ſpit.

5. Will you *hear* me? Was he *here*, or there?

6. A *hearſe* with a coffin in it. A *herce*, a ſort

a ſort of harrow in fortificátion.

7. Did you ſee *him*, or her. A *hymn*, or ſacred ſong.

8. A *hoar*-froſt. A ſon of a *whore*.

9. A *hole* in a wall. You ſhall hear the *whole* matter.

10. A *hoop* for a tub. To *whoop*, and halloo.

11. A yéllowiſh *hue*. To *hew* with an ax. Was it harry, or *hugh?*

I

1. 'Twas *I* that did it. The apple of the *eye*.

2. Yes, *I'll* do it. An *iſle*, or iſland.

3. An *infant*, or young child. An *infante* of ſpain, any of the king's ſons, except the eldeſt.

4. Is he come-*in?* At lincoln's *inn*.

5. A *juſt* man. A *jouſt*, or tóurnament.

6. To *indíte* a letter. I'll *indíct* him.

7. A *jointer*, a ſort of plane. He made his wife a *jointure*.

K

1. A *kabin*, or témporary marriage in turkey. The *cabin* of a ſhip.

2. The *kan* of tártary. Who *can* bear it?

3. A *karl* cat, or a boar-cat. A *carl*, or clown.

4. A *key* for a lock. A *kay*, or wharf.

5. To *kill* a man. A brick-*kiln*.

L

1. To *lade* water. I *layd* it there.

2. He went down the *lane*. He has *layn* there a long time.

3. A *lair*, where deer harbor by day. A brick-*layer*.

4. 'Tis *latten*, or iron tinn'd over. The *latin* tongue.

5. He *led* the horſe along. Is it pewter, or *lead?*

6. An

6. An orange, and a *lemon*. A *leman*, or whore.

7. Can you ſay your *leſſon?* To *leſſen*, or make leſs.

8. He's *lickoriſh*; he loves tid-bits. Give him ſome *liquorice* for his cold.

9. He's gone to *lie*-down. Don't tell me a *lye*.

10. A *lier*-in-wait. He's a great *lyar*. He tun'd-up his *lyre*.

11. He broke a *limb*. To *limn*, or paint.

12. The *links* of a chain. A *lynx*, a quick-ſighted beaſt.

13. And, *lo*, he is here. High, and *low*.

14. Clay, and *loam*. A weaver's *loom*.

M

1. Who *made* this letter? A man, and a *maid*.

2. A coat of *mail*. A *male*-child.

3. The *main* ôcean. The *mane* of a horſe.

4. How, or in what *manner?* The lord of the *manor*.

5. In the *maſh*-tub. In hackney-*marſh*.

6. He drank mead in the *mead*, or meadow. He's a *mede*, or a perſian.

7. Has he *meat*, to eat? To *mete*, or meaſure.

8. A *mite* in cheeſe. With all his *might*.

9. She made her *moan*. New-*mown* graſs.

10. A *moat* round a houſe. A *mote* in the ſun-beams.

11. Fewer, or *more*. A black-a-*moor*. A *mower*, with his ſcythe.

12. The *mues* for hawks. The cat *mews*. To *muſe*, or meditate.

N

1. Yea, and *nay*. The horſe did *neigh*.

2. The *nether* mill-ſtone. 'Tis *neither* he, nor ſhe.

3. A *no-*

3. A *novátian*, a ſort of heretic. A *novátion*, or éntering into a new obligátion.

O

1. *O*, ye athénians. *Oh!* that I had ſeen it. I *owe* him nothing.

2. The *oar* of a boat. Gold or ſilver *ore*. He ſaid it *o'er* and o'er.

3. At *okeham*, in rutland. Some *oakum*, to calk ſhips with.

4. 'Tis *our* próperty. At what *hour* of the day?

P

1. A *pail* of water. He looks *pale*.

2. A throbbing *pain*. A *pane* of glaſs.

3. A *pair* of buckles. To *pare*-off the rind. An apple, and a *pear*. The *payer*, and receiver.

4. The *palate* of the mouth. A *pallet*-bed.

5. A *pall* over a coffin. Peter, and *paul*. A *pawl*, a piece of mony in guiney.

6. A *pauſe*, or ſtop. The cat's *paws*.

7. The *peek* of a ſhip. A *pique*, or grudge. The *peak* in derbyſhire.

8. A *peer*, or lord. The *pier* of a haven.

9. Quills, and *pens*. Sheep-*penns*.

10. Mr *peter*. Salt-*petre*.

11. That's a *plain* caſe. A joiner's *plane*.

12. Are you for a pear, or a *plum?* A *plumb*-line.

13. The popiſh *plot*. A *plat* of ground.

14. To *poar* on a thing. At every *pore* of his body.

15. A *pole*, or ſtaff. The *poll*-tax.

16. To *pour*-out wine. He had great *power*.

17. To *praiſe*, or comménd. The good man *prays*.

18. Come hither, *pray*. A bird of *prey*.

19. A *précedent*, or example. A *préſident*, or moderator.

20. In

20. In my *preſence*. He made me *preſents*.

21. What *profit*, or advantage? A prieſt, and a *prophet*.

22. A mutton-*pye*. A mag-*pie*.

Q

1. A *quire* of paper. The *choir* of a church.

R

1. At *rack*, and manger. Some *arrack*-punch. A ſhip-*wrack*.

2. Does it ſnow, or *rain?* The *rein* of a bridle. In the laſt king's *reign*.

3. To *raiſe*, or lift-up. The *rays* of the ſun. To *raſe*, or demoliſh a city.

4. A *raiſer* of a ſedition. A *raſor*, to ſhave with.

5. To *rap*, and rend. To *wrap*-up in paper.

6. To *read* a book. A bruiſed *reed*. Mr *reid*.

7. White, and *red*. He *read* it yeſterday.

8. To *rear*-up, or ſet-on-end. In the front, and in the *rere*.

9. He gave ſeveral *reaſons* for it. Currants, and *raiſins*.

10. To *reſt* in peace. Don't *wreſt* it from him.

11. To *retch*, or vomit. What a *wretch* thou art?

12. Is it *rice*, or wheat? At the *riſe* of the river.

13. Wrong or *right*, A *rite*, or cerimony.

14. Did he *write* it with a pencil? Is he a ſhip-*wright*.

15. A *rime*, or freezing miſt. Are they blank verſes, or do they *rhyme?*

16. A wedding-*ring*. To *wring* a diſh-clout.

17. Along the *road*. He *rode* on my horſe.

18. Did the lion *roar?* The *rower*, with his oar.

19. The *roe* of a fiſh. A *row* of trees. To *rowe* with an oar.

20. Is the *room* here? At

At *rome*, the chief city of ítaly.

21. He ſays it by *rote*. He *wrote* it yéſterday

22. They *rung*, or rang a peal. She *wrung* her hands.

23. 'Tis *rye*-bread. A *wry* face.

S

1. The *ſail* of a ſhip. A *ſale* of goods.

2. To *ſcate* on the ice. That fiſh is a *ſkate*.

3. A ſweet *ſcent*. He *ſent* a méſſenger.

4. Betwixt buyer and *ſeller*. Wine in the *cellar*.

5. To *ſhear* ſheep. Pure *ſheer* courage.

6. He threw a *ſice*-deuce. A man of a ſmall *ſize*.

7. The eye-*ſight*. The *ſite*, or ſituátion of a place. To *cite*, or ſummon.

8. A *ſign*, or token. A *ſine* in geómetry.

9. A *ſignet*, or ſeal. A *cygnet*, or young ſwan.

10. To *ſink* in the mud. The *cinque*-ports, or five havens.

11. On mount *ſion*. A graff, ſucker, or *cion*.

12. A *ſkain* of thread. A *ſkene*, or iriſh ſhort ſword.

13. To *ſlight*, or deſpíſe. By *ſleight* of hand.

14. A *ſloe*, a ſort of wild plum. You are very *ſlow*.

15. He ſaid *ſo*. To *ſow* corn. To *ſew*, or ſtitch. A *ſough*, or drain.

16. To *ſoar*, or mount on high. A *ſewer* of cloth. A *ſower* of corn. A *ſore* place, or ulcer.

17. As *ſoon* as you can. Did he *ſwoon*, or faint-aváy.

18. Both *ſoul*, and body. The *ſole* of the foot. A *ſoale*, a ſort of fiſh.

19. When he *ſounded* his horn. She *ſwoond*-away.

20. The *ſpire* of a ſteeple.

ſteeple. A *ſpyer* of faults.

21. A *ſtair*-caſe. To *ſtare* with the eyes.

22. A *ſtear*, a young bullock. To *ſteer* a ſhip.

23. That bird is a *ſtarling*. He payd a thouſand pound *ſterling*.

24. Chips and *ſticks*. The river *ſtyx*.

25. Get over the *ſtyle*. A good *ſtile*, or way of writing.

26. A *ſtoat*, or ſtinking ſort of ferret. A *ſtote*, a young horſe, or bullock.

27. The ruler is *ſtreight*, not crooked. The way is *ſtrait*, or narrow.

28. A *ſtud* of horſes. He *ſtood* in the way.

29. To *ſuccour*, or help the poor. The *ſucker* of a pump.

30. The *ſum* of the whole, or a ſum of mony. Here are *ſome* of the people.

31. A four *taſt*. To *taſte* a thing.

32. A *ſymbol*, or ſign. A *cymbal*, or múſical inſtrument.

33. The *ſun*, and the moon. Was it a *ſon*, or a daughter?

T

1. The *tail* of a beaſt. A *tale*, or ſtory.

2. The allowance for package is calld *tare*. To *tear* to pieces.

3. The land-*tax*. Some *tacks*, or ſmall nails.

4. The *tares* in corn. She *tears* her hair.

5. Is this *their* love? Sit *there*, or in that place.

6. The king's *throne*. It was *thrown* in the pond.

7. The *tide* flows. They were *tied* together.

8. What *time* of the day? Put *thyme* in the broth.

9. He is *too* ſevere. One, *two*, three.

10. The gout in the great *toe*. Some *tow* on a diſtaff. To *towe*, or hale a boat along the water.

11. I was *told*. The bell *tolld*.

12. The eagle *towrs*. Caſtles and *towers*.

U

1. To *veil* the face. A *vale*, or valley.

2. A ſervant's *vails*. The *vales*, or valleys. She *veils* her face.

3. A *vain* man. He open'd a *vein*. The *vane* of a weather-cock.

4. This ſon is by a ſecond *venter*. Will he *venture* to do it?

5. A baſs-*viol*. A glaſs *phial*.

6. Virtue, and *vice*. A ſmith's *viſe*. A hoarſe *voice*.

7. To put in *ure*, or in practiſe. An *ewer*, or water-pot. Is it *your* book?

8. Did he *uſe* to do ſo? Bring the *ews*, and lambs.

W

1. Did he *wade* through the pond? Have you *weighd* the meat?

2. He weeps and *wails*. The prince of *wales*.

3. Great *whales* in the ſea. He made *wheals* on his back.

4. Peace, and *war*. Then, *ware* hawk.

5. To buy good *wares*. What cloaths he *wears?*

6. Does he *waſte* his mony? A wide *waſte*, or deſert. Tied round his *waiſt*.

7. Wine, and *water*. Sir *walter* yonge.

8. Do you know the *way* you are to go? Will you *weigh* it, or ſee what it weighs? A *wey* is 40 buſhels.

9. In

9. In windy *weather*. A ram, or a *wether*.

Y

1. It is a *yew* tree. A *ewe*-lamb. I and *you*.

2. A *yoke* of oxen. The *yelk* of an egg.

2. *A Like (or Not-much-unlike) Sound, with Different Spelling.*

A

1. Cain, and *abel*. Are you *able* to do it?

2. To *accépt*, or recéive. He won't do it, *excépt* ſhe comes.

3. He had *accéſs* to him. He drank to *excéſs*.

4. In the valley of *achor*. An *acre* of land. Why ſo *eager* for it?

5. Vinegar, and other *acids*. He has *aſſets*, or goods to pay the debts.

6. Well *adapted*, or fitted. An *adopted* ſon.

7. The *addition*, or adding of ſomething. The *edition* of a book.

8. Briſk, and *airy*. Rough, and *hairy*. He ſtands *awry*. In battle *array*.

9. Does he drink *alehoof*-tea? He ſtands *aloóf*, or at a diſtance.

10. An *alley*, in a ſtreet, or garden. An *ally*, or one in alliance.

11. Cloaths and *áliment*, or food. Fire is an *élement*.

12. An *allegátion*, or ſomething alleg'd in proof. The rule of *alligátion* in aríthmetic.

13. An *ápologue*, or fable. The prologue and *épilogue* of a play.

14. An *apoſtem* is vulgarly calld an impoſtume. An *ápozem* is a decóction.

15. Who *are* thoſe there? Is it an *r*, or a t? In the open *air*.

16. They are *arras*, or

or tápeſtry-hangings. To *haraſs*, or plague a body.

17. An *aſp*, a vénomous inſect. You may *haſp* the door.

18. The *avery* for horſes' provender. An *aviary*, or great cage for birds.

19. Say *ay*, or no. A ſore *eye*. For ever, and for *aye*.

B

1. He ſung a *balad*. Choſen by *ballot*.

2. The *bans* of matrimony. The *bands*, or bonds of love.

3. Wheat, and *barly*. I have it *barely* on his word.

4. A *baron*, or lord. A *barren* land.

5. On the *beach*, or ſhore. A *beech*-tree.

6. A *beacon*, or light-houſe. Did he *becken* with his hand? Some *bacon*, and eggs.

7. A *bean*, and a pea. He has *been* here. Corn in the *binn*.

8. To *beat* with a ſtick. A *beet*-root. With *bate*, and ſtrife. A *bait* for fiſh.

9. Back and *belly*. Don't *bely* him.

10. A wild *boar*. A *boor*, or country fellow.

11. Did you *bolt* the door? Can he *boult* the meal?

12. A *bony* fiſh. A *bonny* blade.

13. The *border* of a garment. A *bordure* in heraldry.

14. He *bowld* well. He's a *bold* man.

15. Great *breaches*, or gaps. Mend my *breeches*.

16. Can you eat *brewis*? He *brews* good drink.

17. The *bridle*, and ſaddle. The *bridal* torch.

18. Did he bang; and *buffet* him? The cup in the *beaufét*.

19. He is hard-*by*.

To

To *buy* a book.

C

1. A *cadew*, or ſtraw-worm. A *cadet* [cadée] or younger brother, a voluntéer. A *cadi*, a ſort of juſtice-of-peace among the turks.

2. 'Tis idle *cant*. I *can't* do it.

A *carat* of gold. A *caret*, or mark where what is interlínd is to come-in.

4. A *carnal* mind. The *kernel* of a nut.

5. He rid in a full *careér*. A *cárrier*, that carries goods.

6. A *cauldron*, or great kettle. A *chaldern* of coals.

7. It *cauſes* pain. Along the *cauſeys*.

8. A *chair* to ſit in. A *char*-woman.

9. At *champaigne* in france. Laſt year's *campaign*.

10. A butcher's *cleaver*. A *clever* fellow.

11. A *clod* of earth. A *clot* of blood.

12. A *cocket*, or cuſtom-houſe ſeal. She's a *coquét*, far from a prude.

13. A *coffin* for a dead corpſe. Spitting, and *coughing*.

14. A *comb* for the hair. Do, *come* hither.

15. A *comet*, or blazing ſtar. To *commít* a crime.

16. Is he *coming?* Mint, and *cumin*.

17. The *common* people. To *commúne*, or convérſe.

18. To *condémn* to death. To *contémn*, or deſpíſe.

19. To *confírm*, or prove. He'll *confárm* to any thing.

20. A *conſort*, or compánion. A *concert* of muſic.

21. A *corps* of ſoldiers. A dead *corpſe*.

22. Great *currents* of water. Some *currants*

rants, and raiſins. The daily *courants*.

23. The *courſe* of the river. Don't *curſe* and ſwear.

24. The *creature* is ſubject to vánity. God, the *creator*.

25. A *crowd* of people. The cock *crowd*.

26. To *cruiſe* by the ſea-coaſt. A *cruſe*, or little veſſel.

27. A *cuckold*, whoſe wife is faithleſs. A *cuckow*, that lays her eggs in other bird's neſts.

D

1. In *days* of old. A *dace*, a fiſh.

2. At his *decéaſe*, or death. A *diſéaſe*, or ſickneſs.

3. A *debtor*, and créditor. To *detér* others from doing it.

4. It is *decent*, or becoming. A *deſcént*, or going down. To *diſſént*, or diſagreé.

5. It is *deep*, or low in the earth. At *dieppe*, a town in france.

6. To *defénd* one's right. He *deaffend* us with his noiſe.

7. To *defér*, or put-off. To *differ*, or diſagreé.

8. With *déference* to better judgments. Is there any *difference* betweén you?

9. A *departer*, one who púrifies metals. After his *departure* from home.

10. By *dependence* on his prómiſes. The great man, and his *dependents*.

11. At *derbe*, a city in aſia. In *derby*, a town in england. Some write Mr *darby*; ſome, Mr *derbie*.

12. With cunning *deviſes*. At the *devizes*, in wiltſhire.

13. By *dint* of árgument. A *dent*, or notch.

14. With *dire* diſmáy. A ſcarlet-*dyer*.

15. A diſtemper, or *diſéaſe*. To *diſſeiſe*, or diſ-

diſpoſſéſs. After his death, or *decéaſe*.

16. A *díſſolute* fellow. A *déſolate* place.

17. Oranges, *ditto*, one dozen. A diſmal *ditty*.

18. The dívidend, and *diviſor*. The *deviſer*, or inventer.

19. To *do*, or to make. A *doe*, a female deer.

20. Have you *done?* Will he go-*down?* A great *don*, or ſpaniſh lord.

21. A *doer* of the word. The *door* of a houſe.

22. A flying *dragon*. A *dragoón*, or ſóldier that fights ſometimes on horſe-back, and ſometimes on foot.

23. A *draught* of drink. A great *drought*, for want of rain.

24. The *dual* number. They fought a *duel*.

E

1. An *ear* to hear. Where-*e'er* you go. A *year*, or twelve months.

2. He roſe *early* in the morning. He does it *yearly*, or évery year.

3. Did ſhe *earn* her living? His bowels *yern* with pity.

4. The *earth*, or ground. The *hearth* of a chimny.

5. Both weſt, and *eaſt*. Barm, or *yeſt*.

6. Six, ſeven, *eight*. In the *aite*, where oſiers grow.

7. They are *émeralds*, or prétious ſtones. The *hemorrhoids* [emrods] or piles.

8. He's an *éminent* lawyer. In *imminent* danger.

9. There are men *enów*. And *enóugh* of every thing.

10. To *enter*, or go into. To *intérr*, or bury. The whole *intíre*.

11. Do you *envy* him? An *envóy*, or méſſen-

méſſenger from one prince to another.

12. Jacob, and *eſau*. Pleas'd, and *eaſy*. The prophet *iſaiah*.

13. An *ewer*, or baſon for water to waſh with. A *hewer* of wood.

14. To *exercíſe* one's ſelf. To *exorcíſe*, to caſt an evil ſpirit out of one.

15. What is *extant*, or in being. The *extént*, or compaſs of a county, in length, breadth, &c.

F

1. The *faces* of men. The ſéveral *phaſes*, or aſpects of the moon.

2. A *falcon*, a large ſort of hawk. A *fálchion*, or dagger.

3. What *figure*, or ſhape? With *vigour*, or briſkneſs.

4. To *file* iron. A *foil* to ſet-off a thing.

5. A *flea*-bite The coward will *flee*.

6. He fell on the *floor*. The meal, and *flour*.

7. To *follow*, or go after one. In *fallow* ground, that lies untilld.

8. The *fur* of a hare. A *fir*-tree.

G

1. To row in the *gallies*. Hangd on the *gallows*.

2. A *gantlet*, or mílitary glove. To run the *gantlope*.

3. A *garden* full of fruit. He was my *guárdian*, after my father's death.

4. A *gentíle*, or heathen. A *genteél* man. A *gentle* horſe.

5. His *geſture*, or behávior. A *jeſter*, one that jeſts.

6. That's *glútinous*, glewy, or ſticking. A *glúttonous* eater.

7. From the ſtarting-place to the *goal*. A priſon, or *goal* [jail].

8. In *graſſy* fields. Among

Among *greaſy* folks.

9. A nutmeg *grater*. Biger, or *greater*.

10. A *groat*, or four pence. A *grot*, or grotto.

11. Can you *gueſs* who they are? The landlord, or his *gueſts*.

H

1. May thy name be *hállowed*. It was *hóllowed*, or made hollow. He whoopt, and *hallooed*.

2. A *hamlet*, or village. An *ámulet*, or charm. An *ómelet*, or pancake.

3. The *handle* of the mug. Mr *handel*, the muſician.

4. A *haven*, or harbor. In *heaven* above.

5. To *heal* a wound. The *heel* of the foot.

6. A *herd* of cattel. Have you *heard* the news? 'Tis *hard*, or difficult.

7. The *heron*, a bird. The *herring*, a fiſh.

8. Pay him his *hire*. That tree is *higher* than this.

9. It is *his* book. To *hiſs* like a ſnake.

10. To *hoe*-up weeds. When, and *how* did he do it?

11. He came *home*. To *whom* did you give it? A *holm*, a ſort of oak. That's pea's *halm*.

12. A *holy* good man. He was *wholy* (or, intirely) innocent. A *holly*-buſh.

13. A méttleſom *horſe*. A *hoarſe* voice.

I

1. In *jams*, or thick beds of ore. The *jambs* or ſide-poſts of a door.

2. The *ice* is fit to ſlide-on. His *eyes* are dim.

3. Well, *I'd* have you do ſo. Black-*ey'd* ſuſan.

4. To be *idle*, or lazy. An *idol*, or image.

5. An idle *jeſter*, or buffoon. He has no *geſture*

geſture in his delivery.

6. What does that *imply*, or ſignify? Will you *emplóy* him?

7. An *ímpudent* fellow. With *ímpotent* malice.

8. It is he *indeéd*. Is the affair *ended?*

9. An *ingénious* man. Be *ingénuous* with me, or tell me hóneſtly.

10. An *inſight* into a thing. To *incíte*, or ſtir-up.

11. A *jointer*, a joiner's plane. His wife's *jointure*.

K

Pharaoh's lean *kine*. He's *kind* and génerous to all man-kind.

L

1. A *lattiſe* of a window. Mrs *letice*. The herb *letuce*.

2. The *leaf* of a tree. I had as *lief* go as ſtay. Did he give him *leave* to go?

3. The *leaſt* of all. Away, *leſt* he ſhould ſee you.

4. He *led* him a dance. The *lid* of a box.

5. A *leper*, one that has the léproſy. A *leaper*, one that leaps.

6. A *léthargy*, or ſleepy illneſs. The *liturgy*, or common-prayer.

7. Yeſt, and *leven* for bread. Then, *leaving* the field, he ran-away.

8. A *levet* on the trumpet. A *levite*, or jewiſh prieſt.

9. At *lewes* in ſuſſex. Is his name *lewis*, or denys?

10. He ſwarms with *lice*. He tells *lies*.

11. You may *lie* down on the bed. Did he *lay* it down there?

12. Write me this *line*. A *loin* of mutton.

13. A *líniment*, or thin ointment. Every *líneament*, or feature of his face.

14. Will

14. Will he *loſe* his labor? To *looſe*, or untie.

15. Sit *lower*. To *lowr*, or frown.

M

1. A horſe, and a *mare*. A *mere*, or lake. 'Tis *mere* nonſenſe.

2. What do you *mean?* His *mien*, air, or behávior.

3. Pinchbeck's *medal* of the duke. Don't *meddle* with him.

4. A cúcumber, or *melon*. A *míllion* of men.

5. Did he *melt* the lead? The *milt*, or ſoft roe of a fiſh.

6. To *mete*, or meaſure. 'Tis fit, or *meet*, to meet him.

7. A *meſſage*, or errand. A *meſſuage*, or tenement.

8. A *mighty* man. The *moiety*, or half. A *mity* cheeſe.

9. A *mild*, gentle man. Cloth *milld*, or thickend by the fuller.

10. A *mile* long. To *moil*, and toil.

11. He danc'd a *minuet*. Stay a *minute*.

12. Both *morning* and evening. In the houſe of *mourning*.

13. A *moth*, or butterfly. He eat a *mouth*-full.

14. A *murrain* among cattle. A *murrion*, or head-piece.

15. A *muſcle* ſhell. To *muzzle* a dog.

16. Cambrick and *muſlin*. He is *muzzling* the dog.

17. A little *muſtard*-ſeed. To *muſter* the troops.

N

1. To drive a *nail* in a board. To *neal*, or bake glaſs in an oven. To *kneel*-down on the ground.

2. The *nape* of the neck. A *neap* to bear up the fore-part of a loaded wagon.

3. Our *naval* forces. The *navel*-ſtring.

4. The

4. The *nave* of a wheel. The fellow's a *knave*.

5. Clean and *neat*. A *net* for birds; and *net*-weight.

6. I have no *need* of it. To *knead* dough.

7. Was it your *nephew*, or your niece? The herb *navew*. The royal *navy*.

8. Is it *new*, or old? I *knew* the man.

9. Day and *night*. A *knight*, and báronet.

10. He is *nice*, or curious. He makes a *noiſe*.

11. Lice, and *nits*. She *knits* ſtockings.

12. Say ay, or *no*. I don't *know*.

13. There are *none* left. Better *known* than truſted.

14. Will he *not* do it? To tie a *knot*.

O

1. Some *of* the people. To ſtand *off* at a diſtance. A ſilly *oaf*.

2. In *oil* of olives. And *I'll* be ſure to do it.

3. But *one*, or two. To *own*, or acknowledge. Have you loſt, or *won?*

4. In good *order*. Human *ordure*, or man's dung.

5. An *óriſon*, or prayer. The *horízon*, or circle of the ſphere, that bounds our ſight.

P

1. A *páraſite*, or flátterer. A *párricide*, or *múrtherer* of his father.

2. In what *pariſh?* Thy mony *periſh* with thee.

3. The *parſon* of the pariſh. A certain *perſon*.

4. The *paſchal*-lamb. A *paſquil*, or lampoon.

5. The *paſtor* of a congregátion. A rich *paſture* for cattle.

6. The *pátience* of job. One of the doctor's *pátients*.

7. he

7. The *patron* of a church, who preſents to the living. The *pattern* of cloth he choſe.

8. He *pays* his workmen. Beans, and *peas*.

9. War, and *peace*. A *piece* of cloth. He goes a great *pace*.

10. The *peak*, or top of a mountain. To *pick*, and chooſe. A *pique*, or grudge.

11. To ring a *peal* upon the bells. The *peel* of an orange. A *pill* to purge with.

12. Sold for twenty *pence*. Quills, and *pens*. Needles, and *pins*.

13. Will he *perſevére*. A quick *perceíver*.

14. A *piller*, one that pills, or peels. A *pillar*, or column.

15. A *pint* of wine. The *point* of the ſword.

16. To *plait* the hair. A pewter-*plate*.

17. Paſtimes and *plays*. If you *pleaſe*.

18. Men-*pleaſers*. Joys, and *pleaſures*.

19. A *poor* man. He ſweats at every *pore*.

20. A *poplar*-bough. A *pópular* error.

21. A *poppet*-ſhow. Opium is the juice of *poppy*. That dog is but a *puppy*.

22. Some *pórcelain*, or china-ware. Is it *purſlain*, or parſley?

23. A *poſy*, or noſegay. In *póëſy*, or póëtry.

24. In the *precéding* chapter. The judge *preſiding*.

25. He payd a good *price* for it. He bore aváy the *prize*.

26. Many *princes*. The prince and *princeſs*.

27. He was the *príncipal* perſon, a man of no *prínciple*.

28. To *pronóunce* a word. Nouns and *pronouns*.

29. A haughty *proud* man. A *prude*, or preciſe woman.

Q

1. A naſty *quean*. The king, and *queen*.

2. That's a *query* with me. The king's *équery*. A *quarry* of ſtone.

3. It's *quite* dead. To throw a *quoit*.

R

1. Is it a hare, or a *rabbet?* A *rabid* wolf.

2. Cloath'd in ſoft *rayment*. Mr *raymond*.

3. He *rang* the bell. In what *rank*, or order.

4. A *raſor*, to ſhave with. A *raſure*, an eraſing, or ſcraping -out any thing in writing.

5. I love it done *rathe*, or, (as they vúlgarly call it) rare. Anger, or *wrath*.

6. Will you *reach* it me. To *retch*, and *vomit*.

7. A *reddiſh* color. Horſe-*radiſh*, a root.

8. So ill, that he obſerves a ſtrict *régi-men* in his diet. A *régiment* of ſoldiers.

9. In this king's *reign*. A robin, and a *wren*.

10. A *relique*, or ſomething left, or preſérv'd. A *relict*, or widow.

11. Fevers are *rife*, or, (as they cómmonly expreſs it,) brief. To *rive*-aſunder.

12. A *rigger*, one that rigs. He governs with *rigor*.

13. To *roam*, or wander. He is in his *room*.

14. He went along the *road*. He *rode* full-ſpeed. A birch-*rod*. A *rood*, or quarter of an acre.

15. The *roof* of a houſe. As *rough* as a bear.

S

1. Some *ſage*-tea. 'Tis *ſedge*, or ſheer-graſs.

2. I *ſaid* ſo. To *ſate*, or glut.

3. Sin-

3. Sinners and *ſaints*. Ever *ſince* he came. A man of *ſenſe*.

4. Avoid *ſatan*. Silk, and *ſattin*.

5. A *ſatiety*, or glut. A *ſociety*, or cómpany.

6. The *ſcenes* in the play-houſe. The *ſins* of the people. V. Saints.

7. A *ſaver*, rather than a ſpend-thrift. A ſweet *ſavour*, or taſte. Our *ſáviour*, and delíverer.

8. An art, or *ſcience*. The *ſcions*, or ſhoots of a tree.

9. A ſtorm at *ſea*. Did you *ſee* him?

10. Is he *ſealing* the letter. The *cieling* of a room.

11. At this *ſeaſon* of the year. Lívery, and *ſeiſin*.

12. Have you *ſeen* him? A *ſcene* on the ſtage.

13. To *ſeize*, to lay-hold-of. To *ceaſe*, or leave-off.

14. A *ſentry*, or ſéntinel, In the laſt *céntury*. The herb *céntaury*.

15. You may *ſet* it here. You may *ſit* down there.

16. A *ſhare* of the prize. To *ſhear* ſheep.

17. To make a *ſhow* of a thing. A *ſhoe* for the foot. A *ſhaw*, or tuft of trees.

18. A *ſhip*, on the ſea. A ſhepherd, and his *ſheep*.

19. To *ſhoot* at a mark. To *ſhout* for joy.

20. The iſle of *Sícily*. Mrs *cécily*.

21. He went through the *ſlough*. Swiſt and *ſlow*.

22. He's a good *ſóldier*. Can you *ſolder* this ſauce-pan?

23. He has *ſore*-eyes. He curſt and *ſwore*.

24. He *ſoon* found his miſtáke. Did he fall into a *ſwoon?*

25. The ſóldier with his *ſpear*. He lives on a *ſpare* diet.

26. A hedge-*ſtake*. A beef-*ſteak*.

27. A *ſtatue*, or éffígy, A *ſtatute*, or act of párliament.

28. To *ſteal*, and rob. Iron, and *ſteel*.

29. In the vale of *ſuccoth*. While the child *ſuckcth*.

30. He rĕad prayers in a *ſurplice*. The *ſurplus*, or what is over and above.

31. I *ſweat* with heat. 'Tis *ſweet* to the taſte.

T

1. He gives, and *takes*. Some ſmall *tacks*.

2. A *talent* of mony. The *talon* of a bird.

3. A fine *team* of horſes. To *teem*, or pour-out.

4. He ſhed *tears*. Pluck the *tares* out of the corn.

5. Landlord and *tenant*. A mortiſe, and *tenon*.

6. According to the *tenor*, or chief import of theſe letters. He holds his eſtáte by a good *tenure*.

7. Bigger *than* you. Juſt *then*, when he came.

8. Is *the* man mad? Does he love *thee?*

9. He went *through* the hedge. A *thorough*-fare. To *throw* a ſtone.

10. To *tie* a knot. A *toy* or play-thing.

11. A brick, or *tile*. With *toil*, and labor.

12. What *title* has he to it? Not one jot, or *tittle*.

13. Give it *to* me. It is one of the *two*.

14. A *toaſt*, and butter. He was *toſs'd*, [toſt] in a blanket.

15. Poker, and *tongs*. He ſpeaks ſeveral *tongues*.

1. The

U

1. The *umbles* of a deer. He *humbles* himſelf.

2. In *vacátion*-time, or betweén the terms. He has an honeſt *vocátion*, or calling.

3. In a dale, or *valley*. The worth, or *value* of it. Did you hear the *volley*, at the review?

4. In *utter* darkneſs. The inner, and the *outer* court.

W

1. A *waiter* at a coffee-houſe. A *weíghtier* load.

2. He *waits* for a fare. Heavier *weights*.

3. Pale and *wan*. To *wean* a child. He's well, I *ween*. In the *wain* of the moon.

4. 'Twas *wat* tyler. Who, or *what?*

5. He went his *way*. Curds, and *whey*.

6. Is he ſtrong, or *weak?* Don't *wake* him out of his ſleep. A *week*, or a fortnight.

7. The common-*weal*, or common-wealth. A *wheal*, or pimple.

8. He has a *wen* on his neck. *When* did you ſee him?

9. A *weel*, or net for fiſh made of twigs. The *wheel* of a cart.

10. They *were* here. What cloaths does he *wear?* When, and *where?* Let him be-*wáre*.

11. Is it *wet*, or dry? Did you *whet* the knife?

12. I know not *whether* of them to chooſe. Or *whither* I ſhall go.

13. A ſon of a *whore* A *wooer*, one that courts. He *wore* a cloak.

14. He *wields* his ſpear. The *wealds* of kent.

15. The iſle of *wight*. Is it black, or *white?*

16. A *wile*, or ſtrátagem. All the *while* he was here.

17. I *wiſt* not who it was. Will you play a game at *whiſt?*

18. Then, *wo* is me. And *who* was he?

19. Many *woes* befél him. But *whoſe* was the book?

20. He was *wont* to do ſo. I *wo'n't* do it.

21. Right, or *wrong*. He *wrung* his hands.

22. He *wrote* it with his own hand. He *wrought* at the anvil.

Y

1. The fubbs-*yacht*. A *yate* (in the north-country díalect) is a gate.

2. Woolen *yarn*. His bowels *yern*.

3. We are, *ye* are. Say *yea*, or nay.

4. He's *younger* than me. A *younker*, or young fellow.

3. *The Same Spelling: but Different Accent and Senſe.*

A

1. He was *ábſent*. To *abſént* one's ſelf.

2. An *ábſtract*, or abridgment. To *abſtráct*, or abridge.

3. The divine *áttributes*. He *attríbutes* this to chance.

4. The month of *áuguſt*. That is great, and *augúſt*.

C

1. A *cóllect*, or little prayer. To *colléct*, or gather together.

2. A *cómpact*, or agreement. To *compáct*, or put together.

3. A *cómpound*, or mixture. To *compóund*, or mix-together.

4. Under ſafe *cónduct*. To *condúct* one home.

5. Un-

5. Under great *cónflict*. To *conflíct* with difficulties.

6. The *cónfines*, or borders. He *confínes* him in priſon.

7. To *cónjure*, or raiſe the devil. I *conjúre* you to tell me.

8. A *cónſult* of phyſicians. To *conſúlt*, or aſk-counſel-of.

9. A *cónteſt*, or diſpúte. To *contéſt*, or diſpúte.

10. A *cóntract*, or bargain. To *contráct*, or make a bargain.

11. In ſweet *cónverſe*, or diſcourſe. To *convérſe*, or diſcourſe -together.

12. A *cónvert* to chriſtiánity. To *convért*, or turn.

D

A *déſert*, or wilderneſs. Serve him according to his *deſért*. To *deſért*, or forſake.

E

1. At the *éntrance* of the wood. Such muſic is apt to *entrance*.

2. An *éſſay*, or treatiſe. To *eſſáy*, or try.

3. An *éxtract* out of any thing. To *extráct*, or draw-out.

F

1. They are all in a *férment*. To *ferment*, or work like yeſt.

2. Such *fóre-caſt*, or contrivance before-hand. To *fore-cáſt*, or contríve before-hand.

3. 'Tis *fréquent* in our times. To *frequént*, or come-often-to.

G

He is a *gállant* man. She has her *gallánt*.

I

Some *íncenſe*, for ſacrifice. To *incénſe*, or put in a rage.

M

She'll be here in a *minute*. In a matter ſo *minúte*, or ſmall.

O

An *óbject* of charity. To *objéct* againſt a thing.

1. A

P

1. A fair conclúſion from ſuch *prémiſes*. Before that, he *premíſes* ſéveral things.

2. A *préſent*, or gift. To *preſent*, or give.

3. A *próject*, or contrivance. To *projéct*, or contríve.

R

1. A *rébel*, or diſloyal ſubject. To *rebél* againſt the king.

2. A *récord*, or public mónument. To *recórd*, or write an account of.

3. The *réfuſe*, the droſs, or off-ſcouring of a thing. To *refúſe*, or deny.

T

1. The *tórment*, or pain. To *torménť*, or put-in-pain.

2. The *tránsfer* office. To *transfér* from one to another.

3. In a *tránſport*, or fit of exceſſive joy. To *tranſpórt* into a foreign land.

U

An *únite*, or one. To *unite*, or make one.

4. *The Same Spelling, and Accent: but Different Sound and Senſe.*

A

1. 'Twas a vile *abúſe*. Don't *abúſe* [abuze] him.

2. Take my *adviſe*. I would *adviſe* [advize] you.

B

1. He was bred and *born* here. Such uſage is not to be *born*. [boarn].

2. A *bow*, to ſhoot with. To *bow* [bou] the head.

C

Cloſe [cloze] your mouth at the cloſe of the ſentence. Shut *cloſe* [cloce] the door of the cloſe, or encloſure.

1. To

D

1. To *deviſe* miſchief. A poor *deviſe* [de-vice].

2. Don't it *diffuſe* a fine ſmell? He is very *diffuſe* [dif-fuce].

E

How can you *excuſe* him? A poor *excuſe* [ex-cuce] for ſuch a fault.

F

A *form*, or faſhion. A *form* [foarm] or bench.

G

To *greaſe* a cart-wheel. With *greaſe* [greace] and fat.

H

To build a *houſe*. To *houſe* [houze] the corn.

I

A *job* of work. The patience of *job* [jobe].

L

1. You may *lead* him along. A pound of *lead* [led].

2. They hazard their *lives*. Where *lives* he?

3. A flea, and a *louſe*. Did he *louſe* [louze] himſelf?

4. High, and *low*. To *low* [lou] or bellow.

M

1. He *mars* all our ſport. 'Tis *mars* [marſe] the god of war.

2. Flour, and *meal*. I have eat a hearty *meal* [meel].

R

1. Did you *read* the news? He *read* [red] or did read.

2. To *riſe* betimes. The *riſe* [rice] or origin.

S

To *ſow* corn. A *ſow* [ſou] and pigs.

T

To *tear* [tare] in pieces. To ſhed a *tear* [teer].

U

1. To *uſe* one's intereſt. The *uſe* [uce] of a thing.

2. He puts it to many *uſes* [u-ces]. When he *uſes* [u-zes] it.

III. A B-

III. ABBREVIATURES

the moſt frequent

OF

Books, &c.

Cap. Chap. caput, chapter.
Sect. Séction.
p. l. v. Page, line, verſe.
Qu. Quéſtion.
Anſw. Anſwer.
Obj. Objection.
Sol. Solution.
Doct. Doctrin.
Obſ. Obſervátion.
Expl. Explicátion.

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Inſcriptions.

GEORGIUS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. (Georgius, dei gratia, magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae rex; fidei defenſor.) *George, by the grace of god, king of great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith.*

BRUN. ET L. DUX. S. R. I. A TH. ET EL. (Brunſwigae et Lunenburgae dux, ſacri romani imperii archi-theſaurarius, et elector.) *Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, high-treáſurer, and elector of the ſacred roman empire.*

Proper

Proper names, &c.

Abr. A'braham.
Geo. George.
Lond. London.
Edin. E'dinburgh.
Gen. Géneſis.
E'xo. Exodus.
Jan. Jánuary.
Feb. Février.

E. Eaſt.—*W.* Weſt.—*N.* North.—*S.* South.
N. N. E. North north-eaſt.
W. b. S. Weſt and by ſouth.

Titles, &c.

A. B. (artium baccalaureus) Bachelor of arts.
Abp. Arch-biſhop.
Adm. Admiral.
A. M. (artium magiſter) Maſter of arts.
B. A. bachelor of arts.
Bart. Báronet.
Bp. Biſhop.
Capt. Captain.
Col. Colonel.
C. S. (cuſtos ſigilli) keeper of the ſeal.
D. Duke.
Dr. Doctor.
D. D. Doctor of divinity.
E. Earl.
Eſq; Eſquire.
F. R. S. Fellow of the royal ſociety.
Gent. Géntleman.
Hon. Honorable.
J. H. S. (IHΣOYΣ: *commonly explain'd* Jeſus hominum ſervator) Jeſus the ſavior of men.
J. N. R. J. (Jeſus nazarenus, rex judaeorum) Jeſus of Nazareth, king of the Jews.
J. U. D. (juris utriuſque doctor) Doctor of laws (viz. the civil, and the canon laws).
Kt. Knight.
L. or *Ld.* Lord.
L. C. J. Lord chief juſtice.

Lieut.

Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lp. Lordſhip.
Lap. Ládyſhip.
L. L. D. (legum doctor) Doctor of laws.
M. Marqueſs.
M. A. (magiſter artium) maſter of arts.
M. D. (medicinae doctor) Doctor of phyſic.
Mr. Maſter.
Mrs. Miſtreſs.
P. G. A. Profeſſor of aſtrónomy in Greſham college.
Philomath. (philomathemáticus) A lover of mathematics.
R. (rex, or regina) king, *or* queen—As *W. R.* (king william) *A. R.* (queen Anne) *C. R. II.* (king Charles the ſecond).
Rev. Réverend.
Rt. Hon. Right honorable.
St. Saint.
S. T. P. (ſacrae theologiae profeſſor) profeſſor in divínity.
Sr. Sir.
Wp. Worſhip.
Wp ll. Wórſhipful.

&c.

A. D. or *Ann. dom.* (anno dómini) In the year of our lord.
B. V. M. Bleſſed virgin Mary.
C. C. C. Corpus Chriſti college.
D° (ditto) the ſayd, *or* the ſame.
E. G. or *ex. gr.* (exempli gratia) For example: For inſtance.
h. e. (hoc eſt) That is (to ſay).
Ibid. (ibidem) There, *or*, In the ſame place, or paſſage.
Id. (idem) The ſame.
i. e. (id eſt) That is (to ſay).
MS. Mánuſcript.
MSS. Mánuſcripts.
M. S. (memóriae [or mánibus] ſacrum) ſacred

ſacred to the memory.

N. B. (nota bene) Note, or mark well.

N. S. New ſtile.

O. S. Old ſtile.

Pen or *penult* (penúltima) laſt but one.

Per cent. (*per centum*) by (*or* in) the hundred.

P. S. Poſtſcript.

Q. D. (quaſi dicas) as much as to ſay.

Q. E. D. (quod erat demonſtrandum) which was the thing to be demónſtrated.

S. S. T. (ſacroſancta theológia) moſt holy divínity.

Sc. or *Scil.* (ſcílicet) To wit; *or*, that is.

Ult. (últimus) the laſt.

V. or *Vid.* (vide) See.

V. G. (verbi gratia) for example.

IV. NUMBERS.

One	1	I	i	xx	XX	20 twenty
two	2	II	ii	xxx	XXX	30 thirty
three	3	III	iii	xl	XL	40 forty
four	4	IV	iv	l	L	50 fifty
five	5	V	v	lx	LX	60 ſixty
ſix	6	VI	vi	lxx	LXX	70 ſeventy
ſeven	7	VII	vii	lxxx	LXXX	80 eighty
eight	8	VIII	viii	xc	XC	90 ninety
nine	9	IX	ix	c	C	100 hundred
ten	10	X	x	cc	CC	200 hundred
eleven	11	XI	xi	ccc	CCC	300 hundred
twelve	12	XII	xii	cd	CD	400 hundred
thirteen	13	XIII	xiii	d	D	500 hundred
fourteen	14	XIV	xiv	dc	DC	600 hundred
fifteen	15	XV	xv	dcc	DCC	700 hundred
ſixteen	19	XVI	xvi	dccc	DCCC	800 hundred
ſeventeen	17	XVII	xvii	dccec	DCCCC	900 hund.
eighteen	18	XVIII	xviii	m	M	1000 thouſand
nineteen	19	XIX	xix	cciɔɔ	CCIƆƆ	10000 ten
						1.000,000 a million

In Numeral Letters

(I. 1. V. 5. X. 10. C. 100. D. 500. M. 1000.)
A leſs number, *afore*, abates; *after*, encreaſes.
IV 4. IX 9. XL 40. XC 90: VI 6. XIV 14.
XIX 19. XXIX 29.—MDCCXLIX 1749.

In Arabic Characters

Period (ſix figures) by threes, write and read: to wit, Units, Tens, Hundreds.
Commas, note Thouſands; *Dots*, Periods: 2d Millions, 3d Trillions, and ſo on.

Trillions	Millions	Thouſ.	hund.	tens	units
123, 321.	123, 321.	123,	3	2	1

Which read thus:

One hundred twenty three thouſand, three hundred twenty one trillions— and, ſo, the reſt.

V. MARKS.

Quotations, by
" *Commas* right, or inverted; ſingle, or double;"

References, by
² *Superior figures*: toward the top of a word.
ª *Superior letters*; ſingle, or in parentheſis (ª)
* *Aſteriſms*, Aſteriſks, or Stars.
† *Obeliſks*, or Spits, or Daggers. ‡
§ *Sections*, or Subdiviſions of a chapter.
¶ *Para-*

¶ *Páragraphs*, or *Breaks*, Lines indented,
‖ *Párallels*: or, Lines equidiſtant.

On Other occaſions:

' *Apóſtrophe*, inſtéad of a letter left-out.
{ *Brace:* to couple lines, &c. together.
[ ] *Bracket:* to inclóſe explicátions, ſynonyms &c.
∧ *Caret:* where words, interlínd, are to come-in.
·· *Diályſis:* to divíde the vowels of a diphthong: as in *poëm.*
— *Ellipſis:* betweén the firſt and final letters.
- *Hyphen:* to diſtinguiſh ſyllables, connéct compound words, &c.
☞ *Index:* pointing to ſomething remárkable.

VI. GRAMMAR

Diréctions for learning a language.

Parts of Grammar,

2: Análogy, *and* Syntax.

Análogy conſiders words; *to wit*, their parts and áccidents.

Syntax teaches how to put words together, to expréſs our thoughts.

Ana-) WORDS, *(logy*

By Spécies, are either (1) *Simple*, as Thing; or (2) *Compound*, as Nothing *.

---

* *Compounds with Prepoſítions.*

GREEK: *Amphi:* on either ſide: as *amphithéatre*; q. d. a théatre on each ſide.

Ana: agáin: *anabaptiſt*; one, who is for baptizing again thoſe that have been baptíz'd in their ínfancy.

Anti: againſt: *ánti-chriſt*, one againſt (or in oppoſition to) Chriſt.

Apo: from: *apoſtle*; one ſent from, or by another, with a commíſſion.

Dia: through, or mixt with; *diá-phanous*; tranſparent, that may be ſeen through: *diá-chylon*; a plaſter made up of a mixture of múcilages, or viſcid juices.

Epi: on, in, to: *épi-taph*, ſomething writ upon a tomb.

Hyper: abóve: *hypercritic*; one abóve an órdinary critic.

Hypo: under: *hypo-chóndria*; the parts under the cartilages of the ribs; viz, the liver, ſpleen, &c.

Meta: beyónd: *metaphyſics*; a ſcience beyónd phyſics.

Peri: abóut, aróund: *periphraſis*; a circumlocútion, or round-abóut way of expreſſing a thing.

Syn: together, with: *ſynopſis* a view of things together, or in a ſhort compaſs.—*ſympathy*; a ſúffering with another.

LATIN: *Ab:* from: *abúſe*; the turning a thing from its proper uſe.

Abs: from: *abſtain*; to hold, or keep from.

Ad[1]: to: *adjoin*; to join-to.——[1] *Ad* turns *d* (1) into *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*, before the ſaid letters: as *ac-cépt, af-firm, ag-gravate, al-lúre, an-nex, ap-póint, ar-ríve, aſ-ſign, at-tend.* (2) into *c*, before *k* and *q*: as *ac-knowledge, ac-quaint.*

Ante: before: *ántedate*; to date before the true date.

Circum: abóut, or aróund: *circumſcribe*; to draw round.

Con[2]: with, or together: *concourſe*; a flocking together.

——[2] *Con* turns *n* into *l, m, r* before the ſame: as *col-léct, com-mit, cor-rúpt.*

Con-

Words,

By Figure, are either (1) *Primitive*, as Man; or (2) *Derivative*, as Manly †.

Contra: againſt: *contradict*; to ſpeak againſt ——— *Countermand*; to command againſt, or ſet-aſide a former order.

De: from, down: *deduce*; to infer from: *deſcend*; to go-down.

Di: aſunder: *divert*; to turn ones thoughts various ways.

Diſ[3]: aſunder, not: *diſſipate*; to ſcatter-abroad: *diſagree*; not to agree. ——— [3] *Dis* turns *s* into *f* before the ſame: as *dif-fuſe*.

E: out: *eject*; to caſt-out.

Ex[4]: out: *exclude*; to ſhut-out. —— [4] *Ex* turns *s* into *f* before the ſame: as *ef-face*.

Extra: beyond: *extraordinary*; beyond what is ordinary.

In[5]: not: *inhuman*; not-humane. French: *En-joy: em-broider, em-ploy.* ——— [5] *In* turns *n* (1) into *l, m, r* before the ſame: as *il-lumin, im-menſe, ir-rational.* (2) into *m*, before *b* and *p:* as *im-bibe, im-pute*.

Inter: betweén: *interline*; to put betweén two lines.—— French: *Enter-tain*.

Intro: into, or within: *introduce*; to bring in.

Ob[6]: againſt: *obtrude*; to thruſt-upon, or againſt. —— [6] *Ob* changes *b* into *c, f, p* before the ſame: as *oc-cur, offer, op-poſe*.

Per: through: *perforate*; to pierce-through: *pellucid*; that ſhines-through.

Poſt: after: *poſtſcript*; ſomething writ after.

Pre: before: *predict*; to tell before-hand.

Preter: beſides: *preternatural*; out of the courſe of nature.

Pro: for, forth, forward: *provide*; to take-care for: *produce*; to bring-forth: *proceed*; to go-on. French: *Pour-tray: pur-ſue*.

Re: again, back: *reenter*; to enter again: *return*; to turn back again.

Retro: backward: *retrograde*; going-backward.

Se: without, apart, or by it ſelf: *ſecure*; without care: *ſeduce*; to carry from, or apart.

Sub

Kinds of Words,

4: Noun, Adnoun, Verb, Párticle.

Sub [7]: under: *ſubſcribe*; to write under. —— [7] *Sub* turns *b* into *c*, *f* *g*, *p* before the ſame: as *ſuc-cor*, *ſuf-fer*, *ſug-géſt*, *ſup-póſe*.

Subter: under: *ſúbterfuge*; an eſcaping under-hand.

Super: on, over, or above: *ſuperſcríption*; a writing upón: *ſupernátural*; abóve, or beyónd nature. —— FRENCH: *ſur-príſe*.

Tranſ [8]: over, beyónd, or from place to place: *tranſítion*; a going-over to: *tranſparent*; that may be ſeen through: *tranſgréſſion*; a going-beyónd: *tranſplánt*; to remove to another place. —— [8] *Trans* loſes (1) *s*, before *s*: as *tran-ſcénd*. (2) *ns*, in *tra-dition*, *tra-dúce*, *tra-verſe*.

† *Derivatives diſtinguiſht by their Terminátions.*

Able —— after Nouns; full-of: as *chárit-able* —— after Verbs; that may, or deſérves to be: as *táme-able*, *bláme-able*.

Age: appertaining-to: as *cord-age*, *peer-age*.

Dom: denótes office, poſſéſſion, privilege: as *pope-dom*, *king-dom*, *free-dom*, *thral-dom*.

Ee denótes a perſon inveſted with a truſt, or office: as *legat-ée*, *patent-ée*.

Eer, that has to do with: as *muſket-éer*, *garret-éer*.

En: conſiſting of: as *gold-en*.

Er-,— after Nouns, denótes the inhábitant: as, a *burgh-er*, a *lóndon-er*—after Verbs, the doer: as *read-er*.

Et is diminutive: as *caſk-et*, *jack-et*, *lock-et*.

Fold, after Numerals, expreſſes the variety: as *three-fold*, *mány-fold*.

Ful: that abounds-with: as *joy-ful*.

Head, *Hood*, ſignifie ſtate and condition, or quálity: as *maiden-head*, *widow-hood*.

Hold ſignifies poſſeſſion: as *free-hold*, *copy-hold*, *houſe-hold*.

Ible: full-of, that may be: as *térr-ible*, *fall-ible*.

Iſh —— in the end of a Noun, expreſſes the quálity of it: as *child-iſh* —— after an Adnoun, abátes the ſenſe of it, as *black-iſh*.

Accidents of Words,

5: Numbers, Genders, Degreés, Tenſes, Perſons*.

Iſt denótes a perſon to be of ſuch a party, ſect, búſineſs, &c. as *imperial-iſt, chem-iſt, hérbal iſt.*

Kin is diminutive: as *lamb-kin, tom-kin.*

Leſs: void of: as *care leſs*

Like ſignifies reſemblance, or addicted-to: as *god-like, war-like.*

Ling is diminutive: as *duck-ling, goſ-ling, dar-ling.*

Ly (*lie*) of the nature of, or belonging to: as *fáther-ly, heáven-ly.*

Ment, after a Verb, turns it into a Noun: as *command-ment, judg-ment*

Neſs, after Adnouns, makes them Nouns, importing the eſſence, or quálity: as *white-neſs.*

Ous, that abounds-with: as *joy-ous.*

Ship ſignifies endowment, prívilege, office, employment, or condition: as *ſchólar-ſhip, fállow-ſhip, king-ſhip, pártner-ſhip, court-ſhip.*

Som: that is full of, or abounds with: as *tróuble-ſom.*

Th, in the end of words, makes them Nouns, importing the eſſence or quálity: as *warm-th, ſteal-th.*

Ward denótes ſituation: as *out-ward.*

Wiſe: in the manner of: as *altar-wiſe.*

Y: poſſéſt-of: or abounding-with, or belonging-to: as *angr-y, fiſher-y, ſóldier-y.*

* In other Lánguages, there are other áccidents of words, ſuch as *caſes, moods, voices, &c.* whence the diſtinction of Declénſions, Conjugations, &c. But an accóunt of them (here) would be improper, and uſeleſs: becauſe, in the Engliſh language, they are not expréſt by the inflexions of the terminations; but by the addition of párticles, or auxíliary verbs.

Noun

is the Name of *a thing:* as *man, thou.*

NUMBERS:

2: Singular *and* Plural.*

Singular: of one; *as* a Song

Plural: of more; *as* Songs

GENDERS:

2: Maſculin *and* Féminin.†

Maſculin *denótes Males*; *as* an Actor:

Féminin *denótes* Females; *as* an Actreſs.

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*Plurals (*where néceſſary*) *add*-es: -f *impure* [i.e. after a conſ.] -fe, *make* -ves: *as* aCHes, aSHes, aSSes, aXes: halVes, wiVes.

† Maſculins *and* Féminins *are diſtinguiſht*

1. *By different Terminátions* (1) *added:* Baron, bároneſs. Count, counteſs. Deacon, déaconeſs. Heir, heireſs. Jew, jeweſs. Lion, líoneſs. Patron, pátroneſs. Poët, póeteſs. Prieſt, prieſteſs. Prior, príoreſs. Prophet, próphetеſs. Shepherd, ſhépherdeſs. Sultan, ſúltaneſs. Viſcount, víſcounteſs. Hero, héroin. (2) *alterd:* Abbot, abbeſs. Actor, actreſs. Adúlterer, adúltereſs. Beau, belle. Hunter, huntreſs. Tiger, tigreſs. · · Adminiſtrator, adminiſtratrix. Exécutor, exécutrix.

2. *By diſtinctive Appellátions:* (1) *moſt cómmonly, by* He, ſhe; Male, female: *as* He-goat, ſhe-goat. Male-tiger, female-tiger. (2) *ſometimes by* Others: *as* Buck-rat, doe-rat. Bull-calf, doe-calf. Cock-chick, hen-chick. Pea-cock, pea-hen. Dog-puppy, bitch-puppy. Horſe-colt, mare-colt. Mán-ſervant, maid-ſervant. Ram-lamb, ewe-lamb.

3. *By different Names:* Báchelor, ſpinſter. Boar, ſow. Boy, girl, Bride-groom, bride. Brother, ſiſter. Buck, doe. Bull, cow. Bullock, heifer. Cock, hen. Dog, bitch. Drake, duck. Duke, ducheſs. Earl, counteſs. Emperor, empreſs. Father, mother. Gallant, miſtreſs. Gander, gooſe. He, ſhe. Horſe, mare. Huſband, wife. King, queen. Knight, dame. Lad, laſs. Lord, lady. Male, female. Man, woman. Marquiſs, márchioneſs. Maſter, miſtreſs. Nephew, niece. Pander, bawd. Monk, nun. Ram, ewe. Sir, madam. Sloven, ſlattern. Son, daughter. Stag, hind. Stállion, breeder. Uncle, aunt. Whóremonger, whore. Wídower, widow. Wizard, witch.

Adnoun

is the Quálity of a Noun; as *good, the:*
known by the addition of a noun: as
good men, the things.

DEGREES
of Compáriſon,
3: Póſitive, Comparative, Supérlative.

Póſitive: as Fine	Fair		*or*
Compárative: —R	———	ER	more fair.
Supérlative: ——ST	———	EST	moſt fair.

Verb

affirms; and ſignifies to Do, or to Be: as
to love, I am, come-alóng.

TENSES
(*through which a Verb is* Form'd)
2: Preſent *and* Paſt.
Preſent-form: I love, I plant.
Paſt-form: I loveD, I plantED.
Note: the *Paſt-form* may be calld
Préterit, when us'd withóut auxíliaries;
as, I *loved* yéſterday:
Párticiple, when us'd with auxíliaries;
as, I *am* loved, I *have* loved.

PERSONS
(*through which a Verb is* Declín'd)
3: in each number:
Singular: I find, thou findEST, he findS;
Plural: we find, ye find, they find.
Such as end in e,
Thus: I love, thou loveST, he loveS,
we love, ye love, they love.
Paſt form
of ſuch as end in d: I loved, thou lovedST, &c.
of others, thus: I ſaw, thou ſawEST, &c.

Particle

any word that is not a noun, adnoun, or verb: as *oh!* (interjéction) *and* (conjúnction) *from* (prepoſition) *finely* (adverb.)*

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* Interjections

párticles, that expréſs the páſſions.

Alás! is he dead, and gone? —— *Fie,* for ſhame. —— *Foh!* what a ſtink is here? —— *Hah!* art thou there? —— *Hem!* ſay you ſo? —— *Hey day!* where have you been? —— *Hip!* you, ſir; whither are you going? — *Hiſt! Huſh!* ſilence, there! —— *Mum!* for that. —— O times! o manners! —— *Oh!* that I was at reſt! —— *Piſh: Pſhaw:* who cares? —— *Shah:* that's fooliſh. —— *Soho:* who's within? —— Aláck, and a *Wel-aday!*

Prepositions

párticles which (befóre words) denóte ſome mode of 'em.

He ſoars *abóve* the clouds —— They ran *abóut* the town —— The day *after* to-morrow —— They marcht *againſt* the énemy —— Sailing *alóng* the ſhore —— He fell *amóng* thieves —— Was he *at* home? —— Was it *befóre* the door, or *behínd* it? —— That is *beſíde* the purpoſe —— Crúcified *betweén* two thieves —— Far *beyónd* the mountains —— Was it made *by* him? —— Carried *down* the ſtream. —— Did you make it *for* him —— He fell *from* the houſe-top —— He live *in* that houſe —— He is juſt gone *into* it —— A purſe *of* gold —— He took it *off* the ground —— It lies *on* the table —— With a cánopy *over* his head —— Coming *out-of* the houſe —— Riding *round* the ring —— The bullet went *through* his body —— He traveld *throughóut* the kingdom; and came *to* town —— His good-will *toward* me — Found *under* the table —— They ſayd *unto* him —— You may depénd *upón* me —— He came alóng *with* him —— Is he *within* doors? —— Can you do it *without* my help? ——

Conjunctions

párticles, that impórt connéxion, or depéndence.

I, *and* my father *alſo* — Juſt *as* the door on its hinges; ſo

Syn-) PROPOSITIONS *(-tax*

are of two Sorts:

Aſſértions *and* Queſtions.

1. *An Affirmative Aſſértion:* Boys love—books.
2. *A Négative Aſſértion:* Boys love not books.
3. *An Affirmative Quéſtion:* Do boys love books?
4. *A Négative Quéſtion:* Do not boys love books?

in which

The Verb muſt agreé with the Noun in Number and Pérſonal-ending.

Of the *firſt* perſon are 'I, me: We, us'
Of the *ſecond*, 'Thou, thee: Ye, you'
Of the *third*, 'All others.'

ſo he, on his bed —— He did it *becáuſe* he would: *but*, mind the cónſequence —— He meant *either* me, or my brother —— None were ſav'd; *excépt* it was he; and his fámily: *for* all fleſh had corrupted their ways. ——— I ſuſpéct him: *however* I am willing to trie him — That is *neither* here, nor there: *nevertheléſs* you may do your own pleaſure. — Not a man, *nor* even a woman was privy to it ——— I believe it, *notwithſtanding* what you tell me. — I ſaw him, *or*, at leaſt, I fancied ſo —— He is ill-natur'd: *ótherwiſe* he is a good ſort of a man —— Well *ſince* [ſeeing] it cannot be cur'd, it muſt be endúr'd —— As the fool thinks, *ſo* the bell clinks —— What ne d, *then*, was there of ſo much expénſe? —— I think; *therefore* I am — I cannot comply, *though* I ſtrive ever ſo much —— You will be wretched, *unleſs* you repént —— He is deep in debt: *yet* he ſpends all he can get.

ADVERBS

párticles, that do not come under the claſs of Interjéctions, Prepoſítions, Conjúnctions.

as How, when, whence, where, whither, why, *&c.*
-ly *the common ending: as* fi.ely, &c.

IRREGULAR

Numbers.

chick	*chicken*	louſe	*lice*	ſtaff	*ſtaves*
child	*children*	man	*men*	that	*thoſe*
die	*dice*	mouſe	*mice*	this	*theſe*
foot	*feet*	ox	*oxen*	tooth	*teeth*
gooſe	*geeſe*	penny	*pence*	woman	*women*

Degrees.

Bad	worſe	worſt	*Little*	leſs	leaſt
Good	better	beſt	*Much*	more	moſt

Persons.

I	*thou*	*he*	*We*	*ye*	*they*
am	*art*	*is*	*are*	are	are
can	*canſt*	*can*	can	can	can
do	*doſt*	*does*	do	do	do
go	goeſt	*goes*	go	go	go
have	*haſt*	*has*	have	have	have
may	*mayſt*	may	may	may	may
ſhall	*ſhalt*	*ſhall*	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall
was	*waſt*	was	*were*	were	were
will	*wilt*	*will*	will	will	will

Preterits *and* Participles.

In ſome, the Préterit and Párticiple are the ſame.

*Abíde	abóde	Beſeéch	*beſóught.*	Bring	brought
Awáke	*awóke.*	Bind	bound	Build	*built.*
Bend	*bent.*	Bleed	bled	Buy	bought
Beréave	*beréft.*	Breed	bred	Can	could

* *Read all, with* I *before each word.*

Catch

Catch	*caught.*	Lay	layd	Sling	*ſlung.*
Cling	*clung*	Lead	led	Speed	ſped
Creep	crept	Lend	lent	Spend	ſpent
Dig	*dug.*	Loſe	loſt	Spin	*ſpun.*
Ding	dung	Make	made	Spit	*ſpate*
Feed	fed	May	*might*	Stand	ſtood
Feel	felt	Meet	met	Stick	ſtuck
Fight	fought	Pay	payd	Sting	ſtung
Find	found	Rend	*rent.*	String	ſtrung
Flee	fled	Say	ſayd	Swing	ſwung
Fling	flung	Seek	ſought	Teach	taught
Fraight	*fraught.*	Sell	ſold	Tell	told
Geld	*gelt.*	Send	ſent	Think	thought
Gild	*gilt.*	Shall	ſhould	Weed	*wed.*
Gird	*girt.*	Shine	*ſhone.*	Weep	wept
Grind	*ground.*	Shite	ſhit	Will	would
Hang	hung	Shoe	ſhod	Win	won
Hear	heard	Shread	ſhred	Wind	*wound.*
Have	had	Sit	ſate	Work	*wrought.*
Keep	kept	Sleep	ſlept	Wring	wrung

In ſome, the Préterit and Párticiple are Dífferent.

Am,	was	*been	Cleave	*clove.*	*cloven:*
Bear	bore	*born:*	Come	came	come
Beat	beat	*beaten:*	Crow	*crew.*	*crown.*
Begín	*begán*;	begún	Dare	*durſt.*	dared
Bid	*bade*	*bidden:*	Die	died	dead
Bite	bit	*bitten:*	Do	did	done
Blow	*blew.*	*blown.*	Draw	*drew.*	*drawn.*
Break	*broke*	*broken:*	Drink	*drank*;	drunk
Chide	*chid.*	*chidden:*	Drive	*drove*	driven
Chooſe	choſe	*choſen:*	Eat	eat, ate	*eaten:*

* *Read the Párticiples with* I have.

Fall	fell	fallen
Fly	flew	flown
Forſ-áke	-óok	*-aken:*
Freeze	froze	*frozen:*
Get	*got*	*gotten:*
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hew	hewd	*hewn.*
Hide	hid	*hidden:*
Hold	held	*holden:*
Know	knew	known
Lie	lay	lain
Mow	mowd	*mown.*
Ride	*rid*	*ridden:*
Ring	*rang*;	rung
Riſe	*roſe*	riſen
Run	*ran*;	run
See	ſaw	ſeen
Seethe	ſeethd	ſodden
Shake	ſhook	*ſhaken:*
Shear	*ſhore*	*ſhorn:*
Show	ſhowd	*ſhown.*
Shoot	ſhot	ſhotten
Shrink	*ſhrank*;	ſhrunk
Sing	*ſang*;	ſung
Sink	*ſank*;	ſunk
Slay	ſlew	ſlain
Slide	*ſlid.*	*ſlidden:*
Smite	*ſmit*	*ſmitten:*
Sow	ſowd	*ſown.*
Speak	*ſpoke*	*ſpoken:*
Spring	*ſprang*;	ſprung
Steal	ſtole	*ſtolen:*
Stink	*ſtank*;	ſtunk
Stride	*ſtrode*	ſtridden
Strike	ſtruck	*ſtricken:*
Strive	ſtrove	ſtriven
Swear	*ſwore*	*ſworn:*
Swell	ſwelld	*ſwollen.*
Swim	*ſwam*;	ſwum
Take	took	taken
Tear	tore	*torn:*
Thrive	throve	thriven
Throw	threw	thrown
Tread	trod	*trodden:*
Wear	wore	*worn:*
Weave	wove	*woven:*
Write	*writ*	*written:*

* VARIATIONS of the *Préterits and Párticiples* in Italic. (I) Thoſe with a *period* admit alſo the régular form. (II) For the Párticiples with a *colon*, is us'd the préterit-form alſo. (III) For the Préterits with a *ſemicolon* is us'd the párticiple-form alſo. (IV) The reſt are varied as follows (1) Préterits (more antique, or vulgar) *bare, bid, brake, clang, drive, gat, mought, riſe, rode, ſmote, ſpake, ſpit, ſtrid, ſware, wrote.* (2) Párticiple: man, that is *born* of a woman

FI-

FIGURES

1. *Of Análogy.*

ANTIMERIA ſeems to put one kind of word for another: as, *I nothing doubt, but &c.*

ARCHAISMS, are old-faſhiond infléxions of words: as *He fill-eth, he love-th.* V. Paragoge.

METAPLASMUS adds, takes-away, tranſpoſes, changes Letters: and may be conſiderd under the fóllowing partículars — ANTÍTHESIS (in the infléxion of words) changes *y* into *i*: as (numb.) *fl -y, ies.* (degr.) *dr-y, ier, eſt* (tenſ.) *cr-y, ied* (perſ.) *ieſt, ies* (verbal) *ier.* — APHÆRESIS (in the begining of words) Apóſtrophates a letter, or letters: as, *I'll do't for 'em.* —— APOCOPE (in the end of verbs) Cuts-off *-eſt*, or *-ſt* of the 2d perſon, in commanding: as, *Burn the books.* — EPENTHESIS (in the infléxion of words) Doubles the final cónſonant after a vowel, to ſecúre the firm ſound: as (adn.) *Bi-g, gger, ggeſt.* (verb) *Ro-b, bbeſt, bbeth, bbing, bbed, bber.* — METATHESIS Tranſpoſes letters: as *Cruds, waps.* — PARAGOGE (in the end of verbs) Adds *-en*, or *-n*, in antíque plurals: as *We fillen, ye loven, &c.* — PROSTHESIS (in árchaiſms) Prefixes *-y:* as *ylíke, yclád.* —— SYNCOPE (in the infléxion of verbs in *-e*) Cuts-out *-e:* as *Love, -ſt, -th, -d, -r.* ——— N.B. Sometímes we meet with *Combinátions of theſe Figures:* e. g. — ANTITHESIS and SYNCOPE:

When *d* apóſtrophated, after hard conſonants (ſuch as the cápitals in the example) is chang'd into *t*; the cónſonant (not néceſſary to the ſound) being left-out: as *ſmaCKt*, *ſmeLt*, *dreaMt*, *meaNt*, *ſtriPt*, *miSt*, *ſnaTCHt*, *froTHt*, *fiXt*.

2. *Of Syntax.*

ELLIPSIS Leaves-out words that may be underſtoód as well as if they were expréſt: as *He gives a penny* (for) *a day* (to) *a man: which* (thing) *he does, at ſix* (hours) *o'* (f the) *clock* (on) *every ſáturday.*

ENALLAGE of the Accidents (of words) oft Puts one for another: as *Five pound, ſix ſhilling: ſeven year old.*

METATHESIS Tranſpoſes words, or puts them out of their nátural order: as, *Bleſſed is the man: Many have I heard.* —— N. B. In póëtry this figure is frequent, várious, and agreéable.

PLEONASMUS Adds more than is néceſſary (in plain conſtrúction) to give a force, or émphaſis: as, *I ſaw it with theſe eyes: Is he come-back again? The lord, he is god.* —— N. B. It is calld ANACOLYTHON, when there is an incónſequence *: as *They, that dwell in the land of the ſhadow of death, upon them has the light ſhin'd.* —— * as in this example; wherein *they* (the nóminative) has no verb after it, to agrée with it; the turn of the expréſſion being alter'd: *upon them, &c.*

SY-

SYNESIS, Like ſenſe, like conſtrúction: *Thus* Collectives have the conſtrúction of plurals: as *The mob were ſcouring the ſtreets; and part fall on him.*

TMESIS Divídes words, and interpoſes others: as *What things ſoever.*

VII. POINTS.

the uſe of which is

to aſcertain the ſenſe of words in conſtrúction; and to régulate the pauſes, and accent of the voice in reading.

, *Comma*, at ſhorteſt pauſes, *I, and thou,*
; *Semicolon*, at greater diſtínctions. *do read;*
: *Colon*, at larger members. *but ye, and they do not:*
. *Períod*, at compléte ſéntences. *we, then, are beſt.*

Vicárious Points

uſd inſtéad of the others, on certain occáſions.

? *Interrogátion*-point, to aſk quéſtions.
! *Exclamátion*-point, in admiring, &c.
( ) *Paréntheſis*, for incidental clauſes.
[ ] *Parántheſis*, for explicátions, &c.

N. B.

A more áccurate accóunt, and exemplificátion of theſe points, may be found in my Engliſh Grammar; without that detail of minútiae (ſo frequent in writers on this ſubject) which are apt to bewilder and embarraſs even the moſt attentive.

VIII. READING.

In General,

To Read Well,
let the learner read often,
with a particular attention
to the following
DIRECTIONS:

1. If you do not certainly know any word, at firſt ſight, do not gueſs at it, leſt (thereby) you get a habit (as moſt children do) of miſcalling words, and reading falſely[1]: but be ſure to ſpell every word, by the ſyllables, before you pronounce it; if you are not acquainted with it. —For the better grace, if you read before company, you may ſpell any ſtrange long word you meet, in your mind, ſyllable by ſyllable; and pronounce it ſlowly, ſtep by ſtep; and, thus, you may read the longeſt word eaſily: as Maher-ſha-lal-haſh-baz, &c.

2. Have a care of putting hem's, and o's, and ha's, between your words: but pronounce every ſyllable diſtinct and clear, without a long drawl-

[1] All inveterate habits (eſpecially in the buſineſs of reading) are exceeding difficult to be removd: a hundred corrections, ever ſo warmly or wiſely incúlcated, are not ſufficient to cure ſome children of pronouncing 'ſhall, have,' &c. as if they were written 'ſhawl, haive,' &c. But, when once they have been accuſtomd to gueſs at words, withóut attending to the courſe of the ſyllables; their errors are contínually encreaſing, and (what is worſe) they are hardly ever to be reclaímd.

drawling tone.—Let the tone and ſound of your voice in reading, be the ſame as it is in ſpeaking; and do not affect to change that natural and eaſy ſound you ſpeak with, for a ſtrange, new, aukward tone, as ſome do, when they begin to read; which would almoſt perſuade one that the ſpeaker and the reader were two different perſons, if our eyes did not tell us the contrary.

3. Take heed of hurrying your words, or ſyllables, over, in haſte; leſt (thereby) you ſhould be led to ſtutter, or ſtammer, in ſpeaking, or reading. It is better to read ſlow at firſt: but moſt children, when they come to read well, are in danger of too much hurry and ſpeed in their pronunciation; whereby many of the leſſer ſyllables are ready to be cut-off, or loſt; and the language becomes a kind of gibberiſh, ſcarce to be underſtood.

4. Let your voice in reading be ſuch as may give a clear and diſtinct ſound of every ſyllable to thoſe who are to hear you; let the ſubject, or matter, be of any kind whatſoever: but, if it be any thing paſſionate or affecting, the voice may be raiſd, in order to ſtrike the audience with a ſtronger ſenſibility.

5. Make proper ſtops and pauſes, according as the points direct. Hereby your hearers will better underſtand what you read; and you will have time to take breath, to continue in reading. —But be ſure to make no ſtop, where the ſenſe admits of none: and take care to avoid that faulty cuſtom of reading all the ſhort little words quick,

quick, and the ſolid and longer words of a ſentence very ſlow. For, ſuch a reader, by the jerks and ſtarts of his voice, deſtróys the ſenſe, and confóunds his hearers.

6. As the accent, or ſtreſs of the voice, muſt be plac'd on the proper ſyllables in pronouncing each word: ſo, a proper accent muſt be given to ſuch words, in a ſentence, by which the meaning and force of that ſentence may beſt appéar[z].

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[z] This is calld the *émphaſis*: and the niceſt care (as it is the greateſt difficulty) is to lay the émphaſis on the word [a], or words [b], in a ſentence, that requíre it; in order to givé ſignificancy, ſpirit, and beauty, to the whole.——By not attending here-tó, you will appear either not to underſtánd, or to be unconcérnd abóut what you utter; and, ſo, render it diſagreéable and unaffécting: and, by placing it on a wrong word, you will always obſcúre, and often change the meaning of your ſentence; and make your inténtion appear quite different from what you deſign'd it.

For Exa. { 1 Will 2 You 3 Ride 4 to Town 5 to-day ? } Where

The anſwer will be, if you lay the émphaſis on (1) *Will:* Yes, in ſpite of all you can ſay. (2) *You:* No, but my brother will. (3) *Ride:* No, I will walk. (4) *To town:* No, I will ride into the country. (5) *To day:* No, not till to-morrow.

[a] The émphaſis is génerally layd on the ſame ſyllable as the accent: as in this queſtion: 'Did you travel to London, or to York laſt week:' the firſt ſyllable in London, and the word York, muſt be pronóunc'd with a ſtrong ſound; becauſe the émphaſis lies on thoſe two words.—Yet, if it happen that there be a plain oppoſition betweén two words in a ſentence; whereóf one differs from anóther, but in part (as 'righteous, and unrighteous;' 'form and reform, or confórm'; 'proper and improper'; 'juſt and unjúſt;') then the accent is often removd from its proper place; and fixt on that ſyllable, in which thoſe words differ: as 'If I would fórm my manners well, I muſt

and the whole deliverd with an eaſy unaffected tone and cadence, ſuitable to the ſubject[3].—More particularly.

7. Conſider what the ſubject is, which you read; and let your voice humor the ſenſe a little — When the ſubject is merely hiſtórical, (as a news-paper, or a ſtory, or any relátion of what has been done) you ſhould not vary the accents very much; nor affect ſo ſtrong and páſſionate a pronunciátion, as you ought to do where the ſubject is affecting, or perſuaſive; as in an orátion, an exhortátion, or the more práctical parts of a ſermon.——Where the ſenſe is grave and ſolemn (eſpécially if it be in the way of inſtrúction, or explaining any point of díffículty) let your voice be more ſlow, and pronóunce évery word very diſtinctly—But, where the ſubject is ſome famíliar, eaſy, and pleaſant matter; let your pronunciátion be a little more ſpeedy;

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muſt not cónform to the world, but rather réform it': 'The júſt muſt die, as well as the úrjuſt.' Whereás, if theſe words, 'unjuſt or conform', ſtood by themſélves in a ſentence, withóut ſuch an oppoſítion; the accent would lie on the laſt ſyllable: as 'I would never conform to their unjúſt práctiſes'

[b] As there may be two accents upon one word; ſo there may be two or three émphaſes in one ſentence: for example, 'If théy run, wé will run: for óur feet are as good as theírs.'

[3] To do this (1) Imagine your-ſelf in the author's place; and endeavor to ſpeak évery thing with the ſame ſpirit, that it may be ſuppóſd he writ: (2) or, Read, as if it were not the work of another perſon; but what your own mind immédiatly dictated to you: and in ſuch manner as you would deliver it in converſátion.

ſpeedy; ſtill remembering, that to read too faſt, is a greater fault, at all times, than to read too ſlow; ſuppoſing that the accents and émphaſes are duely obſérvd.

8. In reading póëtry, pronóunce évery word, and évery ſentence, juſt as if it were proſe; obſerving the ſtops with great exactneſs; and giving each word, and ſyllable, its due and nátural accent[4]; with this only excéption, that, at the end

[4] In engliſh verſe, the words are génerally ſo diſpóſd, that the accent may fall on évery ſecond, fourth, and ſixth, ſyllable; and on the eighth, and tenth, and twelfth alſo, if the lines are ſo long. The firſt ſix lines of Sir Richard Blackmore's Prince Arthur happen to give us an inſtance of this, withóut one variátion.

I ſíng the Bríton, and his gén'rous árms,
Who vérs'd in ſúff'rings, ánd the rúde alárms
Of wár relúctant, léft his native ſoíl,
And úndiſmáyd ſuſtaind incéſſant toíl,
Till léd by heáv'n propítious hé retúrnd
To bléſs the íſle which lóng his ábſence moúrnd.

——— Now, becáuſe engliſh verſe génerally takes this turn, ignorant people are ready to imagin that it muſt be ſo univérſally; and that it is ábſolutely néceſſary to give this ſort of ſound to évery line in póetry, and to lay a ſtreſs upon évery ſecond ſyllable. Whereás there is a great deal of juſt líberty, and variátion, which póetry allóws, in this caſe; withóut deſtroying the hármonie of the verſe: and, indeéd, it adds a beauty and grace, ſometimes to indúlge ſuch a variety; and, eſpécially, in the firſt and ſecond ſyllables of the line. ——— But, for want of this knowlege, moſt people affect to read verſe in a very different manner from proſe: and they think it not ſufficient to place a common accent; but lay a very hard and unnátural ſtreſs on évery other ſyllable: and ſeem to ſtop, and reſt on it; whether the nátural pronunciátion of the words will allów it, or no. By this means they give a falſe and wretched accent to many words; and ſpoil good engliſh, to make it ſound, as they fanſie, like verſe.

end of évery line, if the verſe be in rhyme, though there be no ſtop, you are to make a very ſmall pauſe, juſt to give notice that the line is ended[5].——The fóllowing lines thus rĕad, will ſtrike the ear with due hármonie:

[Angels, invíſible to ſenſe;
ſpreading their pínions for a ſhield,
are the brave ſóldier's beſt defénſe;
when cannons, in long order, ſhall diſpénſe
térrible ſlaughter round the field]

whereás, rĕad according to the common run of verſes, with an accent on évery other ſyllable (as markt underneáth) the díſſonance of the jargon would be quite ridículous, and intólerable:

[Angéls, invíſiblé to ſénſe,
ſpreadíng their pínions fór a ſhiéld,
are thé brave ſóldier's béſt defénſe;
when cánnons ín long órder, ſháll diſpénſe
terríble ſlaúghter róund the fíeld]

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[5] Dr Watts makes another allowance, to-wit, that, if a word in the line has two ſounds, you are to give that ſound to it which moſt favors the rhyme. Thus, in the fóllowing lines:

[Were I but once from bondage free,
I'd never ſell my líberty]

the word 'líberty', he ſays, ſhould be pronóunc'd as if it were 'liber-tee': But, if the verſe ran thus

[My ſoul aſcends above the ſky,
And triumphs in her líberty]

the word 'líberty' he would have ſounded (here) as 'liber-ti' ——But, this, I apprehend, is more than a délicate ear (how-much-ſoever it may be tun'd to rhyme) would reliſh: eſpécially as there is ſomething, in both the ſounds, ſo inconſiſtent with the accent; which ought not, I think, to be ſácrific'd to ſo ſlender a ſatisfáction as that of keeping-up the full chime of the cadence. To favor the rhyme, in ſuch a caſe, would be to expóſe one's ſelf, or to railly the poet.

—— And this rule will alſo hold good in other kinds of metre: as (1) In the fóllowing of 7 ſyllables; in which a pretty ſtrong accent lies on the firſt ſyllable in the line:

[Glíttering ſtones, and golden things,
wealth and honors, that have wings
ever flúttering to be gone,
I could never call my own:
Riches (which the world beſtówes)
ſhe can take, and I can loſe:
but the treaſures, that are mine,
lie afár beyónd her line.]

(2) and in the fóllowing of 12 ſyllables; which runs briſker upon dactyls:

'Tis the voice of the ſluggard: I hear him complaín
'You have wak'd me too ſoon; I muſt ſlumber againín'.
As the door on its hinges; ſo, he (on his bed)
turns his ſides, and his ſhoulders, and his heavy head.

——Thus it appeárs to be a much eáſier matter to read verſe well, than moſt people imagin; if they would but conténtthemſélves to pronóunce it, as they do common language, without affecting to add new muſic to the lines, by an unnátural turn and tone of the voice.

9. Atténd with díligence, when you hear perſons who read well: obſérve the manner how they pronóunce; take notice where they give a dífferent turn to their voice; mark in what ſort of ſéntences, and in what parts of each ſentence, they alter the ſound: and then endeavor to ímitate them. Thus, you will learn a graceful cadence of voice in reading; as the generálity of people learn the change of the notes in ſinging.

10.

10. Let thoſe, who deſire to read grácefully, practiſe it often in preſence of ſuch as have an harmónious ear, and underſtánd good reading: and let them be willing, and deſirous to be corrected.——In order to make advantage of this diréction, the maſter may (once, or twice a-week) appoínt his beſt ſcholars to read ſome orátion, ſome affectionate ſermon, ſome póëtry, ſome news-paper, ſome famíliar díalogues: to ſhow them how to pronóunce dífferent ſorts of ſtile, by correcting their miſtákes[6]:

the chief of which
are noted as in the fóllowing memórial verſes:
Canting[7], Diſpáſſionate[8], too Faſt, too Slow:
O'erſtraínd[9], Monótonous[10], too Loud, too Low.

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[6] Here it may not be improper to obſérve (to the repróach of thoſe whom it concérns) that the *ſource of that inability to read well*, which is ſo epidémical an evil, does, as Sir Richard Steele (ſpect. 147) obſérves, in a great meaſure, procéed from the little care which is cómmonly taken of boys reading, when at ſchool: where, when they are got into Latin, they are lookt-upón as abóve Engliſh; the reading of which is wholly neglected, or (at leaſt) read to very little purpoſe; withóut any due obſervátions made to them of the proper accent, and manner of reading: by which means they acquíre ſuch ill habits, as are not to be rémedied withóut the greateſt dífficulty.

[7] *Canting* is múltiplying the accents, or émphaſes, at random; and (thereby) changing the tone of the voice, ſo as to ímitate ſinging, or chanting.—This is a fault, which children fall-intó; through ignorance of dames, and cáreleſſneſs of maſters; and not to be rémedied, but by the utmoſt aſſidúity in correcting, directing, and in cúltivating the imitátion of thoſe who pronóunce well.——Children, that have a tólerable ear, will take-in the proper ſounds, in imitátion of their maſter; and be ſecúrd againſt an ill turn of voice, or

[8]

unhappy tone: and will better learn to pronóunce well whatever they read, by this imitátion, than by a mere corréction of their faults, withóut any example. And, thus, the maſter may (with ínfinitly more eaſe to himſélf) train-up a number of ſcholars, by keeping them to the ſame leſſon; all attending in their own books, while he ſpells, or reads; and all vying in their imitátion of him.

8 *Diſpáſſionate* reading is a fault, which conſíſts chiefly in omitting the accents, or émphaſes, where they ought to be plac'd. Hereby, a ſentence loſes all its beauty, and force: and the ſpeech of the fineſt órator, with all the nobleſt órnaments of éloquence, would become flat, and dull, and feeble; and have no power to charm, or perſuáde.

9 *O'erſtraínd*, beyónd the compaſs of the voice. In this caſe (as when, in ſinging, a tune is pitcht too high, or too low) the ſpeaker will often be oblig'd to ſqueak, or growl, in unnátural ſounds, uneaſy to himſélf, and diſagreéable to thoſe who hear him.

10 *Monótonous*, that is, with one ſingle tone. Reading, withóut laying a pecúliar force on any part of a ſentence, is reading like a child that knows not what he reads. And the pronouncing an orátion in this manner (were it ever ſo well pend, and pathetic) would be little better than coning-over a mere liſt of words, withóut conveying any emótion to the mind, and ſcarce any informátion to the underſtanding.

In Reading the Bible

It may not be improper to imform children that—*The italic words* are thoſe, which are not in the original greek, or hebrew; but are added by the tranſlators, to complete the ſenſe, or to explain it.—*As to the References*, in thoſe with marginal notes; (1) The letters [a b c d *&c.*] plac'd between words, refer to other texts of ſcripture that are thought parallel, or of like import. (2) The obeliſcs [†] refer to the words, or literal expreſſions, of the originals; which the tranſlators have a little alter'd, to render them proper *Engliſh*. (3) The parallels, or double ſtrokes [‖] ſhow how the words may be differently tranſlated.

IX. WRITING.

For the *Practiſe* of Writing
Dr Watts has furniſht us
with the following
COPIES[11]:

1. *Comprehending the whole Alphabet.*

A dazling triumph, quickly flown, is but a gay vexátion.
Happy hours are quickly followd by amazing vexátions.

2. *Conſiſting chiefly of the Short letters.*

A cóvetous, or an énvious man, is never at reſt.
Art comes-in, to ímitate, or aſſíſt nature.
Conversátion is a ſweet entertainment to wiſe men.
Our moſt vírtuous áctions are not meritórious.
Some inconvéniences awaít our eáſieſt moments.
Virtue, in an éminent ſtátion, raiſes our eſteém.
Aſtrónomers can trace A comet's várious race.
Here no man is ſecúre To ſin, or mourn, no more.
No meaner creatures can Convérſe, or act, as man.
Nor ſnow, nor ice, nor rain, Were ever ſent in vain.

3. *Begining with Every letter of the Alphabet.*

Attend to th' advíſe Of the old, and the wiſe.
Be not angry, and fret: But forgive, and forgét.
Can you think it no ill To pilfer, and ſteal?
Do the thing you are bid: Nor be ſullen, when chid.
Envy none for their wealth; Or their honor, or health.
Fear, worſhip, and love, The great god abóve.

[11] In writing of which, *the Errors*, that children are apteſt to fall-intó, may be guarded againſt, by ſhowing them when their letters (how well ſoever they may be made) are not equal, or equidiſtant.——In all reaſon (1) the letters ought

Grow quiet, and eaſy, When fools trie to teize you.
Honor father, and mother; Love ſiſter, and brother.
It is dángerous folly To jeſt with things holy.
Jeer not, much leſs flout, At the man that's devóut.
Keep your books withóut blot, And your cloths withóut ſpot.
Let your hands do no wrong; Nor backbite with your tongue.
Make haſte to obéy: Nor diſpúte, or delay.
Never ſtay within hearing Of curſing, and ſwearing.
Offer god all the prime Of your ſtrength, and your time.
Provóke not the poor Though they lie at your door.
Quaſh all evil thoughts; And mourn for your faults.
Remember, the liar Has his part in hell-fire.
Shun the wicked, and rude: But convérſe with the good.
Tranſgréſs not the rule, Or at home, or at ſchool.
Uſe pérfectneſs gains, And with môderate pains.
Vie ſtill with the beſt; And excél all the reſt.
When you are at your play, Take heed what you ſay.
Xantippe though noiſy; Yet was Sócrates eaſy.
Yield, a little, for peace; And let quáreling ceaſe.
Zeal, and chárity, join'd, Make you pious, and kind.

ought to be *equal* in height; the ſtems, and cápitals, double the body: 2) And, an *equal diſtance* ought to be obſérvd, not only betwéen the Lines (ſo, as that the ſtems of the letters may not interſére) and betwéen the Words (ſo, as that they may ſtrike the eye with due diſtínction) but alſo in the Letters; as well .. in the inclinátion of their bodies (ſo as to be párallel in every part) and in the width of their legs (to be well-propórtiond) .. as in the hair-ſtrokes, that connect them (which ſhould be in the middle) a propriety, which ſcarce any of the beſt pen-men have due regárd to; as may appear from the printed copy-books of the moſt éminent maſters. —— A ſtrict atténtion to theſe two chárácters (withóut any further detail of particular diréctions) will give an uniſórmity and beauty to their writing; eſpécially if it be plain, withóut any of thoſe embéllíſhments by fánciful flouriſhes, which were once the fáſhion of a gothic taſt.

X. PROVERBS,

AND

Pithy ſayings well-Expréſt.

I. MONOSYLLABLES.

A *bow*, too much bent, breaks.——A *burnt* child dreads the fire.——A *cat* may look at a king.—A *fool* makes a rod for his own breech.—A *man knows* not the worth of a thing, till he wants it.—A *man may* buy gold too dear.—A *whet*'s no let.—All *his* geeſe are ſwans.—All *is* well, that ends well.—All *work*, and no play, makes jack a dull boy.

Be ſure of the fact, ere you aſk the cauſe.—Beſt to bend, while it's a twig.—Bright wits have ſome clouds.

Clean be thy cloaths; and tight thy hoſe.—Curſt cows have ſhort horns.

Earn what you can, if poor: in time, you may have more.

Fear to do ill, and you'll do well.—Fools make a mock at ſin.

Give him an inch, and he'll take an ell.—Great *gains* are got from the fool, and the ſot.

Harm watch, harm catch.—He *is* my friend, that grinds at my mill.—He *loves* you well, that makes you weep.—He, *that will bear* much, will have much to bear.——He, *that will not*, when he may; when he will, he ſhall have nay.—He, *that will ſwear*, will lye.—He *that would* live at eaſe and reſt, muſt hear, and ſee, and ſay the beſt.—Hear both ſides; and, then, judge.

If you would be wiſe, you muſt be good.—It is *a baſe* bird, that fouls its own neſt.—It is *good* to fear the worſt; the beſt will ſave it-ſelf.

Keep the ſtaff in your own hand.

Lay-up in youth; and you will find it in age.—Live as you would wiſh to die.—Look not a gift-horſe in the mouth.

Make hay, while the ſun ſhines.—Man has much to learn; but a ſhort time to live.——Make *no* more haſte than good ſpeed.—Mirth makes life ſweet, as ſauce does meat.—Much *coin*, much care.——Much *would* have more.

Need makes the old wife trot.—No *man* loves his chain, though made of gold.——No *way* ſo ſmooth, but it has ſome rubs.

Old young, and old long.—One *bird* in the hand is worth two in the buſh.—One *may* ſee day-light through a ſmall hole.—One *ſtroke* fells not an oak.—Out of ſight, out of mind.

Paſt ſhame, paſt hope.—Pride will have a fall.

Quaint words, or queer looks; what boy, or girl brooks?

Rome was not built in a day.

Small time may make a great change.—Soft fire makes ſweet malt.—Spare to ſpeak, ſpare to ſpeed.—Sweet meat will have ſour ſauce.

Tell a friend his faults, but do not blaze them.—The *fox* fares well, when he is curſt.—The *more* haſte, the worſe ſpeed.—The *ſow*, that is ſtill, eats-up all the ſwill.—There's no ſmoke, but there's ſome fire.—They, that can't do as they will, muſt do as they can.—Time and tide ſtay for no man.—Tread on a worm, and it will turn.

Virtue, not Vice, ſhould all entice.

Uſe not thy tongue to ſpeak what's wrong.

Waſte brings want; and want brings woe.—We have no leaſe of our lives.—Were it not for hope, the heart would break.—What is paſt can't be helpt.—When the wine is in, the wit is out.—While the graſs grows, the ſteed ſtarves.—Who is ſo deaf, as he that won't hear?—Will will have will, though will will win woe.—Win gold, and wear it.

You can't make a ſilk purſe of a ſow's ear.

2. Diſſyllables.

A *faithful* friend is a great treaſure.—A *fool, and* his mony, are ſoon parted.—A *fool may* put ſomething in a wiſe body's head.—A *friend* in need is a friend indéed.—A *light* heart, and an empty purſe.—A *penny* ſavd is a penny got.—A *piece* of fair writing is a ſtanding picture.—A *poor* man's labour is his treaſure.—A *proud* man is his own idol.—A *rolling* ſtone gathers no moſs.—A *ſoft* anſwer turns away wrath.—A *ſtink* is ſtill worſe for ſtirring.—Adviſe comes too late, when the thing is done.—Affirm not all you hear; nor tell all you know.—After ſweet meat comes ſour ſauce.—All *is* not gold, that gliſters.—All *things* are the worſe for wearing.—Appróve not of him, that comménds all you ſay.

Bad vows are better broke, than kept.—Be aſhám'd of your pride; not proud of your ſhame.—Better *give* one ſhilling than lend, and loſe, twenty.—Better *is* half a loaf, than no bread.—

Better

Better *to* play at ſmall game, than to ſtand-out. —Birds of a feather flock together.—Boaſt not thy-ſelf of to-morrow: for thou knoweſt not what a day may bring-forth.—Beware of an after-clap.—Bounty well beſtówd makes many friends.—Break not thy reſt for what concérns thee not.—By taking pains, and care, you may write faſt, and fair.

Can't you be contént to fare well, but you muſt cry roaſt-meat?——Caſt-awáy care, and ſtrife; and ſtrive to lead a quiet life.—Catch not at a ſhadow, and loſe the ſubſtance.—Children, and chicken, will always be picking.—Chriſtmas comes but once a year.—Cobler, keep to thy laſt.—Come, let's be friends; and put-out the devil's eye.—Commánd your temper, leſt it commánd you.—Conduct preváils, when raſhneſs fails.—Conſtant practiſe, and care, make you write faſt, and fair.—Cuſtom *is a ſecond* nature.—Cuſtom *is a tyrant*, that will be obeyd.

Defénd not that vile fact, which 'tis a crime to act.—Defér not till to-morrow, what ſhould be done to-day.—Do *good* to good men, and juſtice to all men.—Do *nothing*, that may bring thee to ſhame.—Don't *lie*-ſtill, and cry God help me.—Don't *loſe* a ſheep for a ha'p'orth of tar. Don't *make* two ſorrows of one.—Don't *pour* water on a drown'd mouſe.—Don't *ſcald* your lips in another man's potage.—Drinking drowns cares; but does not cure them.

Either be ſilent, or ſpeak to the purpoſe.—Empty veſſels ſound moſt.—Enóugh is as good

as

as a feaſt.—Envy, like a vulture, preys on itſelf.—Ever drink, ever dry.—Excéſs of good nature ſpoils many a poor creature.—Expéct no good ſuccéſs from wicked áctions.—Exténd not your vaín cares to other men's affaírs.—Extrémes produce extrémes.

Faint heart never won fair lady.—Fame does, in flying, grow: its bounds we ſeldom know.—Fancy leads fools into a wándering way.—Fear *fills* the mind with ſtorms; and frightful fancies forms.—Fear *neither* witch, nor devil; but, only, to do evil.—Few know what's juſt and true; or, knowing it, purſue.—Fierceneſs is blunted by mildneſs.—Flee pleaſure; and it will follow thee.—For what you can do yourſelf, don't depénd on another.——Force often fails, where fraud preváils.—Fore-wárnd, fore-ármd.

Give loſers leave to compláin.—Glory is but the breath of men's mouths.—Go, praiſe the faithful man; but, find him, if you can.—God's tender mercies are over all his works.—Gold is the handmaid of honor.—Good *and* quickly are welcome.—Good *breeding* is a grace, adórns the human race.—Good *manners* procúre many friends.—Good-*nature* is often impóſd-upón.—Good *watch* prevénts danger.—Good *words* no ſalads oil, nor can the kettle boil.—Great pains, and little gains, make a man weary——Greedy dogs will eat dirty puddings.

Handſom they, that handſom do.—Happy is he, that is healthy and free.—He has a good judgment, that don't rely on his own.—He *is*

not

not born, that has not been decéivd.—He *is on* a level with the great; that neither ſeeks, nor wants them.—He *likes* better an inch of his will, than an ell of his profit. He *never* wants comfort, that has content.—He, *that boaſts* of his ſins, glories in his ſhame.—He *that delights in* ſtudy, delights in ſilence.—He, *that delights to* ſow, and ſet, puts after ages in his debt.—He, *that is* born to be hang'd, will never be drown'd.—He, *that makes* himſelf a ſheep, ſhall be eaten by the wolf.—He, *that miſchief* hatches, miſchief catches.—He, *that mounts* higher than he ſhould, will fall lower than he would.—He, *that reckons* withóut his hoſt, ſhall reckon twice.—He, *that ſends* a fool on an errand, ought to follow him.—He, *that teaches* himſélf, has a fool to his maſter.—He, *that truſts* a cheat, muſt expéct to be cheated.—He, *that will* play with cats, muſt expéct to be ſcratcht.—Honeſt áctions are worthy of praiſe.—How bright the peaceful day, how ſmooth it ſlides awáy.—Hunger breaks through ſtone-walls.

I am not angry at my ſon's loſſes; but that he will play-on.—Jargon, and noiſe, delíght fooliſh boys.—Jewels adórn the fair, who greateſt jewels are.—If *ſinners* entíce thee, conſént thou not.—If *you will* not be advíſd, you cannot be helpt.—If *you would* be borne-with, bear with others.—Ill *goes* the boat, withóut the oar.—Ill *weeds* grow apáce.—In *all* diſpútes take care of quarels.—In *god* alóne confíde: but uſe the means beſíde.—In *truſt* is treaſon.—Inténd what is right; and act with thy might.—It *is*

an

an ill wind, that blows nó-body any good.—It *is good* to be well advíſd.—It *is hard* ſtriving againſt the ſtream.—It *is in* vain to kick againſt the pricks.—It *is never* too late to repént.—It *is nonſenſe* to caſt pearls befóre ſwine.—Judge not of good or ill; but as men's works revéal.

Keep *in* the middle way: extrémes to hurt betráy.—Keep *thy* own ſecrets cloſe; leſt thou thy-ſelf expóſe.—Keep *your cónſcience* clean; and your mind ſeréne.—Keep *your own* counſel, if you be wiſe.—Know firſt thy-ſelf, and then learn to know other men.—Knowledge is the golden treaſure of the mind.—Known well are all thy ways to heaven's all-piercing rays.

Laugh, neither out-of-meaſure, nor out-of-ſeaſon.—Laws are like the ſpider's web, that catches the weak, but is broken through by the ſtrong.—Lightly come, lightly go.—Like father, like ſon.—Little ſaid: ſoon amended.—Love, *joy*, and pleaſure; though delightful, are dángerous.—Love *learning*; and prize what makes a man wiſe.

Man is born to trouble, as the ſparks fly upwards.—Many *hands* make light work.—Many *men*, many minds.—Many *ſtrokes* fell an oak.—Many *things* fall betwéen the cup and the lip.—Marry in haſt; repént at leiſure.——Men's manners ſometimes ſhape their fortunes.—Mental pleaſure is the reward of virtue.—Mony *is* welcom, though it comes in a dirty clout.——Mony *makes* the mare to go.

Near is my ſhirt; but nearer is my ſkin.—Negléct not happy minutes.—Never deſire

what

what can never be obtáind.—Never look a gift-horſe in the mouth.—Nó-*body* loves him that loves only himſélf.—No *joy*, withóut annóy.—No *longer* pipe, no longer dance.—No *pains*, no profit.—No *ſmoke* withóut a fire.—None but fools, and knaves, lay wagers.—Nor oppóſe, nor deſpíſe, the advíſe of the wiſe.—Nothing is better for ſtudy than ſilence.—Nothing venture, nothing have.

Obſcéne diſcóurſe proceéds from a corrúpt mind.—Obſérve well, and you may learn well.—Offénſe ſhould not be given, nor taken in haſte.—One *ſcabby* ſheep will infect a whole flock.—One *ſtep* to virtue is to love it in others.—One *ſwallow* makes no ſummer.—Out of debt, out of danger.

Pay well; and you will never want workmen.—Penny wiſe, and pound fooliſh.—Plain dealing is beſt.—Pretty, and witty, will wound, if they hit you.—Pride goes befóre, and ſhame follows after.—Profferd wares are ſold at half price.—Practiſe little, and do much.—Províde *againſt* the worſt, and províde for the beſt.—Províde *for* ſickneſs, in health; and, for old age, in youth.

Quarel with nó-body; and you will be pleaſd.—Quickly (this moment) do; what, left undóne, you'll rue.—Quiet *minds* contént enjóy: it is a fulneſs cannot cloy.—Quiet *ſouls* heaven's kingdom find in the pleaſures of the mind.—Quiet, *with* a little, is better than plenty with quarels.

Raſh deeds produce haſty ſorrow.—Rather go to a friend, than a brother, in diſtréſs.—

Ra-

Rather miſtrúſt too ſoon, than be decéivd too late.—Reckon not your chickens, befóre they are hatcht.—Riches make few men happy; contént makes all men ſo.—Rule your páſſions, leſt your páſſions rule you.

Save a thief from the gallows, and he'll cut your throat.—Seek not to know ſecrets, that don't concern thee.—Silence is a friend to ſcience.—Sin goes befóre, and ſhame comes after.—Standers-by ſee more than gameſters.—Strike while the iron is hot.—Sue a beger, and catch a louſe.

Take time by the forelock.—Tell *me* with whom thou goeſt, and I will tell *thee* what thou doeſt.—Tell *truth*, and ſhame the devil.—The *faireſt* ſilk will ſooneſt ſoil.—The *greateſt* talkers are the leaſt doers.—There's no hill without a dale.—They *are always* wretched, whom nothing will contént.—They *are often* caught by decéit who practiſe it.—They, *that* are bound, muſt obéy.—Think not, ſo much, who ſpeaks; but what is ſpoken.—Time's forelock mind: he's bald behínd.—'Tis ill jeſting with edgd tools.—Train up a child in the way he ſhould go: and, when he is old, he will not depárt from it.

Value not your-ſelf too much; nor deſpíſe others.—Virtue ſuffers, when vice is not puniſht.—Uſe the means, and truſt God for the ſuccéſs.

We often others blame; and, often, do the ſame.—Well begún is half done.—What *can't* be cur'd, muſt be endúr'd.—What *is* one man's

meat is another man's poiſon.—When *knaves* fall-out, honeſt men come by their own.—When *the fox* preaches, let the geeſe beware.—When *the ſteed*'s ſtolen, 'tis too late to ſhut the ſtable-door.—Wilful fools never want wo.—Wiſdom is the greateſt pleaſure of the mind.—Would you ſee happy days, be careful of your ways.

You ought not raſhly to condémn what you do not know.—You ſhould to others do, as you'd be done untó.—Your ſecrets keep from thoſe, that do their own expóſe.

Zeal *beyónd* reaſon is ſtill out of ſeaſon.—Zeal *can* no virtue ſhow, but when 'tis vice's foe.—Zealot, thy burning grace has brimſtone in its face.

3. Polysyllables.

A *contented* mind is a continual feaſt.—A *talebearer* is a miſchief-maker.—A *virtuous* lad ſhuns what is bad.—Advíſe none to do evil, though for your own advantage.

Bad company is contágious.—Báſhfulneſs is a ſign of grace.—Be pátient in advérſity, and humble in proſpérity.—Better *be poor*, and content; than rich, and repining.—Better *be ſingle* than ill married.—Better *go* to bed ſupperleſs, than riſe in debt.—Better *is* little, with contént; than much, with conténtion.—Birds of a feather flock together.

Chárity begins at home.—Chooſe ſuch divérſions as pleaſe much, coſt little, and do no harm.

harm.—Circumſpéction is néceſſary, when danger is near.—Cloudy mornings turn to clear evenings.—Cómpliments, at the beſt, are but the ſmoak of friendſhip. —Conténtmakes poor men, rich: but diſconténtmakes rich men, poor.—Contentment is the only true philóſopher's ſtone.—Cool refléxions ſucceed raſh actions.—Cuſtom, in infancy, becómes nature in age.—Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Danger and advérſity diſcover true friendſhip. —Delays are, often, dángerous.—Deſperate diſeaſes require déſperate rémedies.—Dutiful children are dear to their parents.

Embráce no notions, before you examin them. —Employment becómes all men.—Endeavor to be wiſe; and uſeful learning prize.—Every *cock* dares crow on his own dunghil.—Examples good and great, labor to ímitate.—Expél all carking cares, vain jealouſies, and fears.

Few are made wiſe but by ſad expérience.— Forgét *not* paſt favors: but repáy with íntereſt. —Forget *other*'s faults but remember thy own.

Get acquaintance with them, that true virtue eſteem. Goodneſs is more eſteémed than rewarded.

Háſtineſs often ſtumbles.—He, *that chaſtiſes* one, mends many.—He, *that conquers* his paſſions, gains an hónorable peace.—He, *that goes* a bórrowing, goes a ſórrowing.—He, *that would* be maſter of his own, muſt not be bound for another.—Hóneſty is the beſt pólicy.

Jánuary's ſharp freezing makes a rowſing fire

fire pleaſing.—Idleneſs is the mother of ignorance, béggery, and ſhame.—Jeálouſie ſhuts one door, and opens two.—Ill got, ill ſpent.—If a man be a coxcomb, ſólitude is his beſt ſchool: if a fool, 'tis his beſt ſanctuary.—Inténtions are beſt known to thee, and god alone.—It is *better to be* alóne, than in bad cómpany.

Keep *good* cómpany, and you will be a good compánion.—Keep *your* income, and your expenſes, even.—Kingdoms are preſerv'd by unanimity, and équity.

Lay not out thy mony, to purchaſe repentance.—Learning is the rich man's órnament, and the poor man's riches.—Loſt opportunities are ſeldom to be recover'd.

Make no man's misfortune the ſubject of deriſion.—Much wealth does not always bring ſatisfáction.

Necéſſity *has* no law.—Necéſſity *is* the mother of invéntion.—None reſént an injury more, than thoſe that give it.

One *man* may better ſteal a horſe, than another look-over the hedge.—One *vice* is more expenſive than ten virtues.

Pátience is a ſalve for évery ſore.—Perplexing cares bring-on grey hairs.—Phyſician, heal thyſelf.—Poſſéſſion is eleven points of law.—Pride, and prodigálity, produce pénury.

Quarrels are éaſily begún; but not eaſily ended.—Quiet carries its own reward alóng with it.

Regárd (beyónd all things) the peace, good cón-

conſcience brings.—Repentance is the cónſequence of raſhneſs.

Sin and ſorrow are not far a ſunder.

There *is no réaſoning* with a foe, or a madman.—There *is no* rémedy like patience.—Too much fámiliárity breeds contemt.

Varíety is the beauty, and hármony of the world.—Víolent ſuſpícion draws-ſome to perdítion.

Unexpérienc'd pretenders are no good commenders.—Unſkilful attempts bring unlucky events.—Uſe *makes* pérfectneſs.—Uſe *pleaſures* moderately; they will laſt the longer.

When one door ſhuts, another opens.—Without alterátion is no reformátion.

Yéſterday cannot be recall'd; therefore loſe not a day.—Yield a little for peace; and let quárreling ceaſe.

Zeal and châríty, join'd, make you pious and kind.

XI. APOPHTHEGMS,

OR

Short Refléxions on ſundry Subjects.

AUTHORS.

Authors, like coins, grow dear, as they grow old:
It is the ruſt, we value; not the gold. *Pope.*

BEGER.

Who aſks an alms, or ſúpplicates a place;
Alike is beger, or in rags, or lace. *Whitehead.*

BOUNTY.

Like to the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray;
And ſhine your ſuperfluity away. *Pope.*

COMMERCE.

Commerce gives gold; religion makes thee wiſe
Join, then, religion to thy ſtore;
Or India's mine will make thee poor. *Young.*

COMPLIMENTS.

Praiſe undeſérvd is ſcandal in diſguiſe. *Pope.*

CRITICS.

Critics, in wit, or life, are hard to pleaſe:
Few write to thoſe; and none can live to theſe. *Pope.*

DISTINCTION.

With fame, in juſt propórtion, envy grows:
The man, that makes a cháracter, makes foes. *Young.*

ENJOYMENT.

Unhappy they! and falſly gay!
Who baſk for ever in ſuccéſs:
A conſtant feaſt quite palls the taſte;
And long enjoyment is diſtréſs. *Young.*

EXERCISE.

Some éxerciſe is the beſt réſt for eaſe. *Thompſon.*

FAME.

Who preſs for fame but ſmall recruits will raiſe:
'Tis volunteérs, alone, can give the bays. *Young.*
How vain that ſecond life in others breath;
Th' eſtáte, which wit inherits after death. *Pope.*

FINE GENTLEMAN.

With wit, well-natur'd; and, with books, well-bred.
Pope.

FOP.

Scatter your favors on a fop:
Ingrátitude's the certain crop. *Pope.*

GLORY.

The ſuns of glory pleaſe not, till they ſet. *Pope.*

HAPPINESS.

The háppieſt man is but a wretched thing;
That ſteals poor comfort from compáriſon. *Young.*

INSTINCT.

Reaſon and *Inſtinct*, what a nice barrier!
For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

Their

Their love and awe, ſupply the law;
And his own luſtre makes the court. *Young.*

LICENSE.

Give me the muſe, with happy boldneſs taught
To ſoar in all the liberty of thought:
That dares from ſtiff, cold, aukward, rules depárt;
And ſnatch a grace beyónd the reach of art. *Strato.*

MEAN.

Betweén excéſs and famine lies a mean;
Plain, but not ſordid; tho' not ſplendid, clean. *Pope.*

MERCHANT.

Is merchant an inglórious name?
What ſay the ſons of letter'd fame;
Proud of their volumes, ſwelling in their cells?
In open life, in change of ſcene,
Mid várious manners, throngs of men,
Expérience, arts, and ſolid wiſdom dwells. *Young.*

MERIT.

If acknowleg'd merit reigns; praiſe is impértinent; and cenſure vain. *Atterbury.*

MISER.

As, by replétion, men conſúme;
Abundance is the miſer's doom;
Expend it nobly; he, that lets it ruſt,
(Which, paſſing númerous hands would ſhine)
Is not a man, but living mine:
Foe to the gods, and rival to the duſt. *Young.*

PLEASURE.

Falſe joy's a diſcompoſing thing;
That jars on nature's trembling ſtring;
Tempeſts the ſpirits, and untúnes the frame:
True joy's the ſun-ſhine of the ſoul:
A bright ſeréne, that calms the whole;
Which they ne'er knew, whom other joys inflame:
[*Young.*

POETS.

Our ſtrains divide the laurels pride:
With thee, we lift to life, we live

By

By fame enróll'd, with heroes bold;
And ſhare the bleſſings, which we give. *Young.*
——'Tis he, who gives my breaſt a thouſand pains;
Can make me feel each páſſion that he feigns;
Enráge, compóſe, with more than magic art;
With pity, and with terror, tear my heart;
And ſnatch me o'er the earth, or through the air;
To Thebes, or Athens, when he will, or where. *Pope.*

PRAISE.

Praiſe is the ſacred oil, that feeds
The burning lamp of god-like deeds:
Immortal glory pays illuſtrious cares. *Young.*

PRINTING.

Nothing but what is ſolid, or refin'd;
Should dare aſk public aúdience of mankind. *Pope.*

VILLAIN.

Alike, his country's ſcandal, and its curſe;
Who vends a vote, or who purloins a purſe. *Whitehead.*

USURY.

With the ſilent growth of ten per cent,
In dirt and darkneſs hundreds ſtink conténT. *Pope.*

What is every year of a wiſe man's life, but a cenſure or critique on the laſt! The boy deſpiſes the infant; the man, the boy; the philoſopher both; and the chriſtian, all. *Pope.*

WIT.

Wit is a juſtneſs of thought, and a facility of expreſſion: or (in the midwife's phraſe) a perfect conception, with an eaſy delivery. *Pope.*

ZEAL.

The zeal of fools offénds at any time;
But moſt of all the zeal of fools in rhyme. *Pope.*

XII. POEMS,

OR

Compoſitions in Metre of various Kinds, according to the Rules of *Engliſh* Poetry.

POetry may be defined the art of caſting words into harmonious metre, or verſe. To make good verſes a poetical genius is neceſſary, which is the gift of nature, and cannot be acquired by ſtudy. In the compoſition of verſes it is firſt to be obſerved, that the component ſyllables are diſtinguiſh'd into *long* and *ſhort*, and this length or ſhortneſs is called their quantity.

The antients formed their *poetical feet*, as they called them, of *two*, *three*, and ſometimes more ſyllables, giving each a different name. Thus a foot conſiſting of two long ſyllables was called a *ſpondee*, of a ſhort follow'd by a long an *iambus*, of a long followed by a ſhort a *trochus*, of a long before two ſhort, a *dactyl*, *&c.*

As to the *Engliſh* poetry, the *iambus* is the principal regent of verſe, eſpecially of heroics, which conſiſt of five ſhort and five long ſyllables intermix'd alternately, tho' their order is ſometimes beautifully vary'd with trochaics*, contrary to *iambics*. (*a*) There

* Homage to thee, and peace to all ſhe brings. *Waller.*

* I ſing the man, *read* it who liſts. *Cotton.*

(*a*) Two ſyllables our *Engliſh* feet compoſe,
But *Quantities* diſtinguiſh them from *Proſe*.

By

There is alſo in frequent uſe what is called a *galloping* kind of meaſure, nearer proſe, and uſually employ'd in burleſque and ſatire, or on low ſubjects. With reſpect to time, or meaſure, it conſiſts of three dactyls with a long ſyllable at each end, or four feet. (*b*)

Verſe then requires metre, or meaſure, which is an harmonious diſpoſition of a certain number of ſyllables that in the *Engliſh* and moſt modern languages is generally embelliſhed with *rhyme*, which is a ſimilarity of ſounds between the terminations of verſe, as *made*, *trade*; *able*, *table*; which laſt is call'd double rhyme.

The kinds of verſe moſt uſed in *Engliſh* poetry are thoſe of *ten*, *eight*, and *ſeven* ſyllables. The firſt is called *heroic*, in which the accent generally falls on every ſecond ſyllable, and is uſed in heroic poems, tragedies, elegies, and paſtorals, and

By *long* and *ſhort*, in various ſtations plac'd,
Our *Engliſh* verſe harmoniouſly is grac'd:
Whilſt *ſhort* and *long* heroic feet we raiſe,
But theſe to vary is the poet's praiſe;
For the *ſame ſounds perpetually* diſguſt.
Dryden † to this variety was juſt.

(*b*) Come, buy my ſweet oranges, ſauce for your veal,
And charming when ſqueez'd in a pot of brown ale.
Well roaſted with ſugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a ſweet biſhop when gentlefolks ſup.
Swift.

† This laſt verſe, the firſt foot of which is a trochus, is a beautiful example of the precept.

and other ſerious ſubjects. After a couple of theſe verſes ſometimes follows a verſe of twelve ſyllables, which is called an *alexandrine* (*c*), frequently uſed at the end of *lyric* ſtanzas.

We have ſeveral good poems conſiſting of verſes of eight ſyllables, as *Hudibras*, except his double rhymes, Dr *Swift*'s *Cadenus* and *Vaneſſa*, and his other pieces. The accent here too uſually falls on every ſecond ſyllable. (*d*)

Verſes of ſeven ſyllables are called *Anacreontic*, as proper for odes compoſed after the manner of *Anacreon* the *Greek* poet. In theſe the accent falls on the firſt, third, fifth, and ſeventh, ſyllables, (*e*) or, what is the ſame, they conſiſt of three trochaics and a long ſyllable. The *trochus* is uſed not only in *Anacreontic* and other verſes of ſeven ſyllables, but in thoſe in eight. *

We ſometimes meet with verſes of three, † four,

(*c*) A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong, [along. *Pope.*
That, like a wounded ſnake, draggs its ſlow length

(*d*) Had hé but ſpár'd his tóngue and pén
He míght have róſe like óther mén. *Swift.*

(*e*) Scé that beaúteous blóoming róſe,
All its frágrant ſweéts diſclóſe!
Opening tó the ſhíning líght,
In its vérnal glóry bright.
Bút what píty it muſt díe,
Thát ſo chárms the ráviſh'd eye.
Ah! your ſweéter beáuty múſt
Crúmble ínto ſhápeleſs dúſt. *&c.* *Gent. Mag.*
Vol. xxi p. 228.

* Fáireſt iſle all iſles excélling, *Dryden.*

† As in the *Lilliputian* ode.
See him ſtride,
Valleys wide.
Over woods,
Over floods. *&c.*

four, five, and ſix ſyllables (*f*), chiefly uſed in operas, odes, and common ſongs; which cannot eſcape obſervation, but have ſcarce any thing worth notice.

The ſeveral kinds of poetry, or compoſitions in verſe, are, to begin with the loweſt,

I. The EPIGRAM, which is a little poem (*g*), treating of one thing, and diſtinguiſh'd by ſhortneſs, beauty, and point. (*h*)

II. The EPITAPH, which has a turn of ſeriouſneſs and gravity, and generally includes an elogy on the deceaſed. (*i*)

III. The *Paſtoral*, or *Eclogue*, the ſubject of which is ſomething in rural life, and the perſons introduced ruſtics (*k*). *Virgil*'s firſt eclogue is reckon'd the ſtandard of paſtorals. See *Dryden*'s tranſlation.

IV. The

(*f*) Be not ſparing,
Leave off ſneering,
Buy my herring.
Charming oyſters I cry.
My maſters, come buy. *Swift.*

(*g*) For a deanery *Jane* drew the *Oxford* decree,
The ſame he undrew for a mitre and ſee.
Gent. Mag. VOL. XV. p. 384.

(*h*) To make this poem perfect be your care
That *Beauty*, *Point*, and *Brevity* appear.

(*i*) Underneath this ſtone doth lie
As much virtue as could die;
Which when alive did vigour give
To as much beauty as could live. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(*k*) The paſtoral, which ſings of happy ſwains,
And harmleſs nymphs, that haunt the woods and plains,
Should through the whole diſcover every where
The old ſimplicity and pious air;
And, in the characters of *Maids* and *Youth*,
Unpractis'd plainneſs, innocence, and truth.

IV. The ELEGY. This is a *mournful* and *plaintive* kind of poem, firſt invented to bewail the death of a friend, and afterwards uſed to expreſs the complaint of love, or any other dolorous and melancholy ſubject. *(l)*

V. The ODE. This ſpecies of poetry with the antients ſignified no more than a *ſong*, and was uſually ſung to the muſical inſtrument called the *lyre*, whence it obtain'd the name of *lyric*; but with us the *ode* and *ſong* are different, the *ode* being ſeldom ſung but on ſolemn occaſions, and uſually adapted to grave and lofty ſubjects, as the praiſes of heroes and great exploits, and even of GOD himſelf. The Ode generally conſiſts of verſes of different meaſure, and is divided into *Stanzas* or *Strophas*; its diſtinguiſhing character is *ſweetneſs* (*m*), for the poet's aim is to ſooth his readers by the variety of his meaſures, the delicacy of his words, and the deſcription of things moſt delightful in their own nature. *The dying chriſtian to his ſoul* is a celebated ode of Mr *Pope*'s. *See alſo a tranſlation of* Sappho's *famous ode*, Gent. Mag. *Vol.* III. *p.* 432. Some odes are attempted with the ſpirit of that celebrated poeteſs, and ſome are written in the manner and

(*l*) The elegy demands a ſolemn ſtyle;
It mourns with ſolemn air the funeral pile;
It paints the lover's torments and delights,
How the nymph flatters, threatens, and invites.

(*m*) *Sweetneſs* is moſt peculiar to the *ode*,
E'en when it riſes to the praiſe of GOD.
Th' *expreſſion* ſhould be eaſy, *fancy* high;
Yet *that* not ſeem to creep, nor *this* to fly:
The words tranſpos'd, but in ſuch order all,
As the hard wrought, may ſeem by chance to fall.

taſte of *Anacreon*, ſo famous for the delicacy of his wit, and the exquiſite yet eaſy and natural turn of his poetry. *See* Anacreontics *in the* Gent. Mag.—But the nobler kind of ode is called the *pindaric*, from its being written in imitation of *Pindar*, a greek poet, celebrated for the boldneſs and height of his flights, the impetuoſity of his ſtyle, and the ſeeming wildneſs and irregularity that run through his compoſitions, which is ſaid to be an effect of the greateſt art (*n*). The two celebrated odes of Mr *Dryden* and Mr *Pope* for St *Cecilia's* day are in the *Pindaric* ſtrain.

VI. The SONG, which is an inferior kind of ode, is ſet to a tune, and admits almoſt of any ſubject, but generally turns upon *love* or *drinking*. We have numbers of *ſongs*, but not many that are excellent (*o*). You have a juſtly admired ſong

(*n*) *Pindaric* odes are of the higheſt flight;
Happy the force, and fierce is the delight.
The poet here muſt be indeed inſpir'd,
With fury too, as well as fancy, fir'd;
For art and nature in this ode muſt join,
To make this wond'rous harmony divine.
But tho' all ſeems to be in fury done,
The language ſtill muſt ſoft and eaſy run;
The bright *tranſitions* and *digreſſions* riſe,
And with their natural *returns* ſurpriſe.

(*o*) Tho' nothing ſeems more eaſy, yet no part
Of poetry requires a nicer art;
For as in rows of richeſt pearl there lies
Many a blemiſh that eſcapes our eyes,
The leaſt of which defects is plainly ſhown
In ſome ſmall ring, and brings the value down;
So ſongs ſhould be to juſt perfection wrought,
Yet where can one be found without a fault?
D. of *Buckingham*.

ſong by Mr *Gay*, beginning "All in the downs," *&c.*

VII. SATIRE. This is a *free*, *jocoſe*, *witty* and *ſharp* kind of poetry, wherein the vices and follies of mankind are *laſh'd* and *ridicul'd*, in order to their reformation. (*p*)

VIII. COMEDY. One of the ſpecies of *Dramatic* poetry, intended to make vice and folly appear ridiculous, and to recommend virtue, not ſo much by *deſcription*, as perſonal *action*, being repreſented on a ſtage. In comedy are regarded (1) the *fable* or *plot*, which is the *ſubject matter*, and requires great care in the contrivance. (2) The *manners*, which denote the *temper*, *genius*, and *humour*, by which the poet diſtinguiſhes his characters. (3) The *ſentiments*, which muſt agree with the manners of his *characters*; this requires a thorough knowledge of nature, a ſtrong imagination, and a great genius. (4) *Diction* or *ſtyle*, which ſhould be pure and *neat*, but *ſimple* and *familiar*, naturally expreſſing the *ſentiments*, and agreeable to the *character* of the ſpeaker. (*q*)

IX. TRAGEDY, the other ſpecies of the drama, repreſents ſome ſignal action perform'd by il-

(*p*) Folly and vice of every ſort and kind,
That wound our reaſon, or debaſe the mind.
All that deſerves our laughter, or our hate,
To biting *ſatire*'s province does relate.

(*q*) You muſt take care and uſe quite diff'rent words,
When ſervants ſpeak, or their commanding lords;
When grave *old men*, or headſtrong *youths* diſcourſe,
When ſtately *matrons*, or a buſy *nurſe*;
A cheating *tradeſman*, or a lab'ring *clown*,
A *Greek* or *Aſian*, bred at court or town

HOR.

by illuſtrious perſons; or, according to *Ariſtotle's* definition, the imitation of one *grave* and *entire* action, of a juſt length, and which, without the aſſiſtance of *narration*, raiſes in us *pity* and *terror*, and refines and purges the paſſions. In tragedy as well as comedy, the eſſential parts are the *fable* (*r*), the *manners*, *ſentiments* and *diction*. The *fable* conſiſts of many *incidents* or *ſcenes* (*s*). As to the *manners*, it is ſufficient to refer to what has been ſaid under comedy; and with regard to the *ſentiments*, they ſhould be proper and genuine (*t*). The *diction* muſt be adapted to the *ſentiments* and *characters*.

X. The EPIC, or HEROIC poem; which may be deſcribed a diſcourſe invented with art to form the *manners* by inſtructions diſguiſed under the *allegory* of an *important action*, related in *verſe*, in a *probable*, *entertaining*, and *ſurpriſing* manner. The firſt thing to be obſerv'd in the *epic* poem is the *fable*, that is, the *form* and artful repreſentation of the *action* which is the *matter* of the poem, and muſt be *great*, ſuitable to the dignity of *princes*, *heroes*, and *illuſtrious perſons*, and to the very nature of an *heroic poem*.

(*r*) The *fable* is of tragedy the end,
To which the grand deſign does wholly tend.

(*s*) Beſides the whole deſign compos'd with art,
Each moving *ſcene* muſt have a plot apart.
D. of *Buckingham*.

(*t*) The poet ſtill muſt look within to find
The ſecret turns of nature in the mind.
He muſt be ſad, be proud, and in a ſtorm,
And to each character his mind conform:
The *Proteus* muſt all ſhapes, all paſſions wear,
If he would have juſt *ſentiments* appear.

poem. As to the *manners* and *ſentiments*, they fall under the ſame rules as tragedy. The *diction* muſt be perſpicuous, but at the ſame time *figurative*, *noble*, and *ſublime*. (*u*)

(*u*) Would you your readers never ſhould be tir'd,
Chuſe ſome great hero fit to be admir'd.
Be your beginning plain, and take good heed
Too ſoon you mount not on the fiery ſteed.
Chuſe not your tale of incidents too full,
Too much variety may make it dull.
Be your narrations *lively*, *ſhort*, and *ſmart*,
In your deſcriptions ſhew your nobleſt art.
With figures numberleſs your ſtory grace,
And every thing in beauteous colours trace.

Boileau on Epic Poetry.

FINIS.

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